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THE "GEM OF THE ANTILLES."

What the United States will Get Through Annexation.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND.

Its Geographical, Physical and Political Features.

PRESENT STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Unanimity of the People on the Question of Union.

Growing Feeling in Favor of the Scheme in the Senate.

San Domingo, the "Gem of the Antilles," the key-point in the Caribbean Sea, the advanced sentinel which is to guard the main approaches to the Darien Ship Canal, is today nearer the point of becoming an integral part of this nation than at any previous time since annexation has been discussed. If any one supposes that President GRANT is not now as persistent in "fighting it out on this line if it takes all Summer," as he was during the rebellion, he will probably find out his mistake in the result. The Senate is today nearer a two-thirds vote for the ratification of the treaty than at any period hitherto. As the subject has been examined, it has made converts among Senators, and probably no speeches in the Senate have done more to this end than those made against it. Senator SUMNER'S elaborate historical review revealed so much of the geography, resources and people of this island, that Senators were impressed with the importance of the acquisition rather than against it. The more the matter has been investigated, the deeper its interest has grown, and it is now believed that the ratification of the treaty is a mere question of time. In view of these facts, a description of the geographical, physical and political features of the island is now particularly appropriate.

The Early History of the Island.

The island of San Domingo, or Hayti, as it was first called by its natives, was discovered by COLUMBUS on the 6th day of December, 1492. He landed at a small bay, which he called St. Nicholas, and then named the island Espagnola, in honor of the country by whose King he was employed; from thence he sailed along the Northern coast till he found a more convenient harbor, which he named Conception, where he first had access to the inhabitants. In his letter to FERDINAND and ISABELLA, COLUMBUS boasted of having discovered in this island the original seat of Paradise. From a period soon after its discovery, down to the year 1700, the island was the successive prey of the Spanish French, English, and the natives of the islands to the southward in the Caribbean Sea. The French had made the greatest progress in the development of the island, and in 1720 the French colony alone produced 23,400,000 pounds of sugar and 1,200,000 pounds of indigo. This prosperity increased, until in 1754 the colony exported commodities to the extent of £1,261,469 sterling, and imported goods to the amount of £1,777,509. The population then was 14,000 whites and 176,000 negroes of different descriptions. In 1776 a determinate cessation took place of the feuds which had constantly occurred between the Spanish and the French by the formation of a new line of demarcation, to separate the different partitions of the island, and a comparative degree of peace and prosperity abided with both sections of the island up to the outbreak in 1789. At this time the exports of the French portion of the island alone reached £4,765,129 sterling. The thrilling events of the year of the revolution which followed, up to 1804, with the remarkable career of the slave warrior, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, it is not necessary to depict here. The revolutions which have since followed with nearly every decade have brought the famous prosperity of the island to almost nothing, and it is no wonder that its people now see their great opportunity in annexation to the United States.

Physical Geography.

The island of San Domingo is in the torrid one, between 17° 90′ and 19° 58′ north latitude, and 17° 39′ and 76° 51′ west longitude from the meridian of Paris. According to the measurements which have been made at various times of its extent, its length from Port Engano to Fort Erois, is nearly 360 leagues, and its width, at its widest part, from sixty to seventy leagues, not being less than ten at the narrowest part toward the eastern extremity, nor less than five at the narrowest parts of the western peninsulas. Its surface measures 4,087 geographical square leagues, of which 882 belong to the Haytian portion and 3,175 to the Dominican, which is the ancient Spanish part, and now forms the Dominican Republic, situated between the degrees of north latitude already mentioned, and 70° 39′ and 74° 51′ west longitude, its western boundaries being those fixed by the treaty of Aranyeiez, June 3, 1777. The principal extremities of the Dominican territory are as follows: To the north, Cape Rublico, Cape Isabella and Cape Frances Viejo; to the east, Cape Samana and Point Engaño; to the south, Point Palmilla and Cape Beata; to the west, the range of Black Mountains. Its shape is that of a large whale, which seems in the act of dashing upon the rest of the territory.

PENINSULAS, CAPES AND POINTS.

The Peninsula of Samana, to the east, is the best known, and measures eleven leagues in length and more than four in width. Cape Manzanillo lies to the north. The principal capes and points are: To the south, Cape Rojo, Cape Falso, Cape Beata, the southernmost cape of the island; Cape Mongon, Points San Luis, Arena, Regulado, Martin Garcia, Salina, Catalina, Ntnas, Palmilla. To the south-east, Cape Martal, Cape Falso, Point Cuevita and Point Espada. To the east, Point Engaño, Cape Cuerno, Point Macao, Cape Rafael, Points Mangle, Balandras, Crapin, Cape Samana or Ragon, and Cape Catron. To the north-east, Points San Juan, Sanza del Norte, Maron, de los Pescadores, Yachenson, Sabansta, and de las tres Amarras, (of the three Cables.) To the north, Cape Frances Viejo la Roca, Points Goleta, Macoris, Patilla, Cape Isabela, Points Rusia, Mangle, Fragata, Cape Publico and Point Icaco, in the Bay of Manzanillo.

BAYS, PORTS AND INLETS.

Almost the whole southern coast is, in general, accessible and clear, there being neither shoals nor rocks, except in some places of little extent; vessels of all kinds find here ports and inlets of easy access. From Point Palmilla eastward, the coasts begin to present difficulties, rocks and shoals abounding every where on the eastern coasts as far as Scotch Bay to the northeast, and the most dangerous portion of the northern coasts is from Cape Atunes (Shady Key) to Sixaguita Bay. On the southern coasts are found, beginning at the Federnales River, the beautiful inlet of Las Arquitas, called the bottomless; the Blue Hole, the port of Barahona, the Bay of Neiba, or Juliana, which takes its first name from the river which flows into it, and which is often called Enriquillo. It is spacious, and free from rocks and reefs. Next comes Ocoa Bay, (of almost double the size of the one first named,) into which flows the river which gives it its name. Its extent is such that it can contain and shelter the largest squadrons, since its waters are deep enough for the largest vessels; and it offers the advantages of a quiet sea, because the elevation of its coasts shelters it from the winds, and vessels can rest their bowsprits upon them. Continuing along the southern coasts we next came to Feya Bay, (which might better be called an inlet,) the ports of Nisao and Palenquo, Najillo Bay, the road or harbor of San Domingo, formed by the Osama and Isabela rivers, which, at the distance of one league, join and carry a great volume of water to the sea; Calcta Inlet, Andres Bay, Macoris harbor, Soco Inlet, Romana harbor, Alta Gracia and Yuma Bays, between Cape Falso and Point Cuevita to the south-east. On the eastern coasts we have Englishmen's harbor and the immense bay of Samana, one of the largest in the world. This was called ARROW Bay (Bahia de las Flechas) by COLUMBUS, because he there met with some armed Indians. Its capacity to contain and shelter the largest squadrons; the depth and tranquility of its waters, which remain undisturbed even when there is a violent gale without; the abundance of fish which it contains, from the sardine to the whale, which is caught there; the advantage of the peninsula of the same name, which is especially rich in coal mines and excellent timber; the importance of the large river Yuma, which discharges its waters into it, and which being navigable for more than fourteen leagues, facilitates the exportation of all the productions of the interior; the strategic point which it forms, by reason of its commanding position in the midst of the Greater Antilles, and because it is the true key to the Gulf of Mexico; in a word, everything renders its advantages unquestionable. Its waters form the Bay of San Lorenzo de las Perlas. Escondida Bay, and various inlets and places where a landing may be effected. We have to the east of the peninsula French Harbor, (Puerto Frances,) and to the north Hidden Harbor, (Puerto Escondido,) and Great Inlet, (el Gran Estero,) the interior of which is spacious and well sheltered, with a depth of fourteen fathoms. To the north-east is Scotch Bay, of immense extent, but not so well sheltered as those of Samana, Ocoa and Neiba. To the north are Bafiaamo Bay, Cabaret Harbor, Santiago Harbor, likewise Viejo Harbor, Plata (Silver) Harbor, Sufflet Bay, Cabello Harbor, called by COLUMBUS Gracia Harbor, Isabela Harbor, Deep Inlet, Relas Harbor, Jicaquito Bay, Monte Cristi Harbor and Manzanillo Bay.

ISLANDS, KEYS AND SHOALS.

On the southern coast, between Cape Falso and Cape Beata, lies Beata Island, three-quarters of a league from the said coast. It is more than two and one-half leagues in length, and one and one-half in width, and is eight leagues in circumference. It has a harbor on the west, with water ten fathoms deep, and an inlet. It abounds in timber and wild cattle, and there were formerly rich plantations upon it. To the south-west of this lies the Island of Alta Vela, improperly called Alto Velo. It is small, but is enriched by guano. Opposite to Point San Luis is Passage Key, and to the north-east of this lie various reefs, as far as the vicinity of Point Arena; then come Can and Cito Keys, Paloma (Pigeon) Island, Isleta, Escondido (Hidden) Key, at the entrance of Viejo (Old) Harbor, and the small barren island in the same harbor. In Andres Bay, to the east of the capital of San Domingo, lies Andres Key; Catalina Island lies between Cumayasa and La Romana. This island is a quarter of a league from the coast, and is two leagues in length and one in width at its widest part. Its soil is fertile, and it abounds in valuable timber. Half a league from Point Familia lies Saona Island, the most important of all. It extends from east to west, and is six leagues in length and two and one-fourth wide, its circumference being eighteen leagues. On the west it has a good harbor. It is mountainous at its eastern and western extremities; it abounds in game, and an immense number of fish are easily caught near its coasts.

CHANNELS AND STRAITS.

The adjacent channels and straits are: Beata Channel, to the south, which is three-quarters of a league wide, its depth being from five to ten fathoms, and three in the narrowest part; Catalina Channel, one-quarter of a league wide; Saona Strait, between Point Palmillo and Point Catuan, of that island. This strait is dangerous on account of the many reefs which it has on both sides; the channel which separates the island from Porto Rico on the north-east and the Strait of Key Arenas to the north, through which it is necessary to pass in order to enter Balsa Harbor.

MOUNTAINS.

The entire mountain system may be divided into ten principal groups or chains, namely:

1. The Mountains of Samana, which extend throughout the length of the Peninsula, the principal peaks being Mount Diablo, 396 meters high, and Pilon de Azucar, (Sugar-loaf Mountain,) 633 meters high. Both are at the eastern extremity.

2. The Macoris Mountains, which extend more than twenty-five leagues from the east to the north-west, among which Monute Quita Espuela and Oucaricho are remarkable.

3. The Monte Cristi Mountains, which run from east to north-west forty leagues, from La Cumbre to Mount Silla de Caballa; among these the Nord Pico is 1,055 meters high, Diago Camps 1,320, Guanabana 760, Pico Santana 975, Pico la Cumbre 670, Murazo 1,035, and Puerto de los Hidalgos 425.

4. The Cibao Mountains, which extend about twenty-six leagues from east to west.

5. The Constanza Mountains, which extend for more than forty leagues, from east to west, turn to the west, then take a south-easterly course, and finally terminate on the eastern bank of the Artibonito River; the highest mountains among these are that called Entre los Rios, 2,440 meters high, and the group of Pico del Tackis, 2,955 meters high. To the north of these mountains at the eastern end are Mounte Buenavista, 670 meters high, Pedregal 305, and El Barrero 1,250.

6. The San Rafael Mountains, which, uniting on the west, with the Black Mountains, (which join the chain of the Cahoes Hills,) are more than forty-six leagues in extent.

7. The Mountains of the Central Range, (Hilera Central,) extending about one hundred leagues from east to west from Mount Cello Gorda toward the eastern end as far as the Neiba River. There are at the south, among the Siebo Mountains, which are connected with the above, various groups of mountains, among which the principal peaks are El Cucurucho, 670 meters high; Algodon and Lucia, each 520 meters high; Isabelica, 490, and Caban 460 meters high. To the north of this range, toward the western extremity, is the peak called La Loma de Rio Grande, 3,150 meters high; two more, not named, one to the west of the one just mentioned, 1,900 meters high, and the other to the south-east, 2,255. El Cucurucho, which has not been measured, and the Loma Tina, 3,140 meters high, the highest peak of the Antilles, and therefore considered as the true nucleus of the mountain system which HUMBOLDT and LA SAGRA placed in Pico Turguino, which is 2,316 meters high, and is in the Island of Cuba.

8. The ranges of Jaina, Nisao, Bario and Asua, which are about twenty-five leagues in extent, and among which are found Mount Valdesia, 1,800 meters high; El Yaya, 825, and Los Pinos 750.

9. The Neiba Mountains, which ramify and extend about twenty-nine leagues from east to west. Among them are Mount Iraquez, 1,995 meters high; the Loma Pasea, 1,200; Loma Barrados el Puerto, Loma de la Pecera, and others.

10. The Maniel or Baharuco Mountains on the south, which extend from east to west, i. e. from the Haytian boundary to Baharuco Bay, twenty-six leagues. There are many other smaller ranges.

There are no manifest or active volcanoes, but from the observations which have been made, it is to be believed that Mounts Pico del Yaqui, Loma Tina, Cuita Reputela, Murazo and Entre los Rios, particularly, are extinct volcanoes. On them and other mountains pyrites have been found, together with other substances, which indicates this. It is also indicated by the shape of their summits.

VALLEYS.

The Territory abounds in extensive and very fertile valleys, irrigated by a great number of large and small rivers which intersect them in every direction. The principal ones are: To the north, the Puerto Plata Valley, which extends along the entire length of the coast from Monte Cristi, following the slopes of the mountains of this name and those of Macoris almost to the Peninsula of Samana, comprising an area of forty-five leagues in length and seven, five and three in width at its narrowest part. The Valley of Vega Real, which is the largest, and extends from the Bay of Samana to the Dajabon River, 120 leagues from east to west, being ten, twelve and fifteen in width, growing narrower between the Cibao and Monte Cristi Mountains, so that at one place it is only three leagues wide, and again becoming wider, so that it is five, seven and eight leagues wide near Dajabon; and the Constanza Valley, which extends from the eastern bank of the San Juan River as far as the Maimon River to the east of El Bonao, about fifty leagues, between the mountain of its name, and the central range. To the south, the Bani Valley, which extends from the Nisao River to that of Ocoa, about twelve leagues; its width is eight, six and four leagues; the Azua Valley, of like extent; that of Baburuco, to the south of the mountains of its name, which extends from them as far as la Fruta Beata, measuring about nine and a half leagues in length from north to south, and from eight to eight and a half in width; that of Neiba, between the range so called, the Martin Garcia Mountains and those of Baburuco, whose length from east to west is fifteen leagues from the River Neiba to the western extremity of Lake Enriquillo; its width, measured from north to south, is eight, nine, and three at its narrowest part; those of San Juan and San Tomé, which together comprise an area of nearly twelve leagues from east to west, with the same number from north to south; the Ocoano Valley, between the Cañas River and the Neiva Mountains, that of Hincha, which extends from the Artibonito River through the entire western portion, from the Guayamuco River to San Miguel de la Attalaya, and that of Guaba between the San Rafael and Constanza Mountains, and the Guayamuco and Artibonito Rivers. Finally, toward the east, from the Nisao and Jaina Mountains, following the southern coasts as far as Point Engaño, at the extremity, there extends a plain upward of fifty-seven leagues in length, and ten and twelve in width at its widest part, which comprises the savannahs called Los Llanos. This plain, in addition to the principal rivers which intersect it from north to south, is watered by an infinite number of small streams and rivulets, which render its fertility prodigious.

RIVERS.

A great number of rivers irrigate the Dominican territory. Among the principal ones which flow into the sea are the following:

Flowing into the sea, on the south coasts, the Neiba or Yaqui, one of the largest; it rises on the mountain called Pico del Yaqui, and, after a course of about sixty leagues, flows into the bay which bears its name. It is navigable for five leagues for small vessels, and twelve for canoes. Among its tributaries, the principal ones are the Cueros and Del Medio Rivers, which flow into it on the east, the Mijo River and the River of San Juan de la Magnana, on the west. The Ocoa, a large stream which rises on the mountain so called, in the central range, flows upward of twenty leagues, and discharges its waters into the bay of its name. The Venturero, Blanco and Rio Frio flow into it on the east, and the Vanilejo on the west. The Nisao, which rises in the central range, has a course of about twenty-three leagues, and discharges its waters near the point which bears its name. The Nigua has a course of twelve leagues. It rises at an elevated point in the Jaina range, disappears in a vast mass of sand, and emerges at a distance of about one league, it receives the Majagual on the west, and discharges its waters to the east of the point which bears its name. The Jaina, a large stream which rises in the central range, has a course of upward of twenty-five leagues. Into it flow the Dosa, Cuayo, Medina, Susua and Mana, on the west, the Guananitos on the north, and the Madrigal on the east. It empties into the sea between the Itabo River and the Caleton. The Osama, which flows upward of twenty leagues from its source in the Hilera Central, (central range,) and uniting with the Isabela River about a league above its mouth, forms the part of the Santo Domingo. It is navigable for more than three leagues for vessels of medium size, and more than seven for canoes. Its principal tributaries are the Isabela, the Yucas, the Guanuma and Rio Verde, on the west, and the Yabacoa and Abitas, on the east. The Brujuelas, which rises on the Loma (Hill) de los Catellanos, (Castellanos?) flows for about twelve leagues with a large volume of water between Bayaguana and Los Llanos, and disappears at a distance of about three leagues from the coast, being swallowed up in a remarkable manner. The Macoris, a stream of large volume formed by the rivers Maquaque, Iquamo, Simona, Abiyas, Sajas, Casni, Rio de la Puerta and Los Dos Rios. It is navigable for small vessels for three leagues, and empties into the port of its name. The Soco rises in the Hilera Central, (central range, literally, central row,) above Mount Isabelica, has a course of more than fourteen leagues, and empties into the inlet of its name. It receives the waters of the Anama, Magarin and Cibos. The Quiabon rises in the Hilera Central and flows upward of fourteen leagues, when it empties into the sea to the east of Point Mina. Its tributaries are the Sanata and another river without a name. The Yuma, formed by the Quichaui and Duci, which take their rise in Mount Martin and Casimiro, and Hilo del la Guarda Baya. It empties into the bay which bears its name. The following rivers discharge their waters on the east: The Anamuya, San Lorenzo, and Naranjo, which are among the principal ones, and the Great Yuna, the largest and most important river in the Republic, which takes its rise on Mount Vanilejo, to the north of the Hilera Central. It flows more than seventy leagues, and finally empties into the Bay of Samana. It is navigable for more than fourteen leagues, for small vessels, and for more than thirty for canoes and flat-bottomed boats. It receives a large number of rivers. The following discharge their waters on the north: The Yasica and Bajahonico, or Isabela, which second name it receives from the port into which it flows. The Yaque, or Yachi Grande, a large river, and one of the most important in the island. It rises on Mount Pico del Yacki, and has a course of more than seventy leagues, flowing into Manzanillo Bay. It is navigable for some leagues for medium-sized vessels and flat-bottomed boats. Its principal tributaries are the Jimenoa, Anima, Mao, Gurabo, Cañs, Guayubin and Magnaca. The Dajabon rises in the Costansa Mounts, to the to the north, has a course of eleven leagues, and flows into Manzanillo Bay. Toward the west of the territory, between the valleys of Gusto and San Torria, flows the Artibonito or Guayayuca, a large river, and one of the most important of the island. It rises in the Costanza Mountains, to the south, and discharges its waters on the western coasts, between the bays of St. Marc and Grand Pierre. Its main tributaries are the large rivers Cañas and Guayamico. At various places in the Republic mineral waters are also found; among these are known at the present time the sulphur springs of Viajama, which, in consequence of the severe earthquakes which occurred in the year 1751, gushed forth from the mountains which bear their name and which are situated to the east of the River Neiba; those of Arpagatal, of the same kind, on the eastern bank of the same River Neiba, and in the jurisdiction of that same commune; those of Mojaqual, to the west of Lake Enriquillo; those vulgarly called the *fources*, a corruption of the French word *sources*, which are hot springs, lying to the south of the Costanza Mountains, between the Rivers Jaca and Libon; and those of Anibaje, to the east of Santiago de los Caballeros.

LAKES.

The principal lakes in the Republic are, to the west, that of El Fondo, the greater portion of which belongs to the Haytian territory. Into it flow the River Creuse and three others; the Naraquacr Enriquillo, which lies to the east of the former. This is the most important. It receives its second name from the brave Caciqua warrior, DON ENRIQUE, who took refuge on Cabras Island, in the middle of this lake. It has a circumference of about eighteen leagues, and is seven leagues from the sea at its nearest point, the Baburuco range being between it and the coasts. Its water is as salt as that of the sea, and of equal weight; and it is also observed that it has an ebb and flow. It contains fish of all kinds, even the shark being found in it. Nine small rivers flow into it, the largest of which is the Cercado. Cabras Island, which we have already mentioned, is two leagues long and one wide, and abounds in goats and iguanas. It contains a spring of fresh water. To the south of this lake lies that of Hincha de Limon, and to the west that of Las Marias, both being bodies of fresh water. The Cercado River flows through the latter from east to west. Near to the River Neiba, toward its western bank, is the Lake of Rincon, which receives a branch of this river on the east, and the Limbo River, which flows into it on the west. It abounds in fish of many kinds, and in turtles, the largest known in the country being found here; these are half a yard long; an infinite number of ducks are likewise to be found in its waters. On the coasts of Petit Trou, to the south of the Baburuco Mountains, is Lake Cuanel, and at Port Salina Lake Caballeros. In the Costanza Valley, to the west of Loma Tina, are three lakes, called Navasso, and in the vicinity of the capital, toward the north, is a lake called Silva. To the east lie the lakes of San Antonio de Guerra, five in number, the largest being that which lies to the east of the Brujuela River, that of Hignel, near C. Cuerno; the salt lake, formed by the sea, of Calado, which is formed at Point Macao; and that of Ciquapa, near Cape Rafael. To the north lie the salt lakes of Ori and Masio, formed by the waters of Balsam Bay, that of Yasica to the west of the river of its name; and the Lago Suela, a salt lake between the Rivers Dajabon and Yaque Grande, formed by the waters of Manzanillo Bay.

CLIMATES, SEASONS, &C.

The climate throughout the republic is varied. There are localities where it is very hot, others where it is very cold, and others of a medium temperature; but in general it may be said that, as is the case in all tropical regions, it is hot and damp. There are two seasons in the year, viz., Summer and Winter. From the month of May until October it rains very much, but the rains decrease in the remaining months, especially from February to April, which is usually the dry time. In May and June, besides the abundant rains, thunder and lightning are frequent. The most constant winds are the north wind and the south wind, or "the breeze," as the latter is called. The latter blows from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, when the north wind commences, which continues to blow until the following day, at the time aforesaid, when the south wind begins again. Thus it is that in the months of June, July and August, when the heat is greatest, the breeze mitigates it during the day; without this it would be overpowering. Violent hurricanes are experienced from time to time in the months of August and September. The following are memorable on account of the great damage which they did: That of 1502, which destroyed the first City of Santo Domingo, together with twenty-one vessels laden with gold, which were about to sail for Spain; those of 1822, 1835 and 1865, which are the most recent. Severe earthquakes are also frequently felt, which have destroyed entire cities—*e. g.*, that of 1564, which destroyed the City of Vega Real; those of 1684, 1751 and 1770, which did great damage to the temples and the principal edifices of the capital, the latter destroying the City of Azua de Compostela and the town of Seibo, and that of 1842, which rendered the populous City of Santiago de los Caballeros a mass of ruins. Finally, the endemic diseases which most prevail are intermittent fevers, pulmonary consumption, frequent derangement of the digestive organs, and the lock-jaw. During the hot season there are not unfrequently cases of typhoid fever. This disease, however, chiefly attacks Europeans. The natives of the country usually possess a robust constitution, especially the inhabitants of the rural districts, and cases of longevity are not uncommon, individuals being found who have reached the age of one hundred and twenty years.

Natural History.

Classifying, according to zoological science, the indigenous animals which exist or have existed in the island, and the exotic animals, or those introduced since the discovery, and which have propagated their species, we have first mammiferous animals.

MAMMIFEROUS ANIMALS.

Indigenous, the jutia, or Indian rat, the cori, or tailless rabbit; the quermi, which resembles the jutia, but is much larger; the mohrio, and the dumb dog, small quadrupeds, of which only the first two species are preserved; the bats of various kinds, the manati, or sea cow, the dolphin and the whale, which is caught in the Bay of Samana. Exotic animals: The horse, smaller than the European animal, but more hardy. The largest and finest animals are bred in Monte Grande, to the east of the capital, in Semba, Jurisdiction of Neiba; at Punta Cana, between San Juan and Las Matas de Fanfan, and in the provinces of Cibas, the bull, which attains a great size when he is made an ox, and is bred every where in the Republic, especially in the valleys of Bani, Azua and Neiba; the hog, which abounds throughout the Republic, and of which there are two species, the couga and the mestiza, the flesh of the former being superior to that of the latter; the goat, which multiplies prodigiously in Bani, Azua, Neiba and Monte Cristi; the sheep, which is not abundant, and whose wool is not used; the mouse, the rat, the dog, of various kinds, and the cat. Mules are numerous in the country, especially in Neiba and Cibas. Throughout the Republic wild cattle, goats and hogs are found in the valleys and mountains, by hunting which many persons gain a livelihood. These persons are called monteros.

BIRDS.

The following are indigenous. The pigeon, of which some are large, and of an ash-color, others of a dark brown, and still others black, with a white crest of feathers on the head. The latter are very abundant, and an incredible number of them annually pass over the southern portion of the island in the months of April, May and June, in the evening from west to east, and *vice versa* in the morning. The partridge, the turtle-dove of three kinds, the rola, the quail, the Sanjuaners, so called because it appears on or near St. John's Day, the raviche, the duck, the bricard or mucaro, or small variety of owl, which abounds on the eastern plains, and the pato, another kind of duck, of three varieties, which abounds in the Neiba, the royal heron, the pelican, of various kinds, the widgeon, the coco-blanco, a long-legged and long-necked bird, preying on snell-fish, &c., which it seeks, with its long bill, in the mud, at the bottom of stagnant waters, the rabijunco, a water-fowl which remains much of the time out at sea, the saramaguyon or diver, the rabihoscado, or forked tail, the fraibecito, or little friar, the king-fisher, the yaguasa, a kind of wild duck, the eucharcta, the sea-gull, of two kinds, the pheasant, which abounds about Azua and Neiba, and likewise the flamingo, which is also found on Saona Island, the peacock, the kite, the guaraguao, a large bird of prey, the cerulcalo, a kind of hawk, the small screech-owl, the large screech-owl, the red owl, the hen-hawk, the crow, the cao, a variety of crow, the carrao, the juclio—so called from its cry, the parrot, the perico—a smaller parrot, the parrakeet, the guacalca or booby bird, the pitirre—so called from its note, the nightingale, the mayito—a pretty black bird eight and a half or nine inches in length, the linnet, the bunting, the turpial—a fine songster, the resucitado, the cigua, the barranooli or barranquero, the cucul, the sambador or buzzer, the petiguer, the woodpecker of three kinds, the crane, the humming-bird of five kinds, the crowned swallow, the sparrow and others. The following are exotic birds: The common turkey, the common hen and the Guinea fowl, which have multiplied much throughout the island; likewise the white and the colored pigeon, the English duck and the goose.

REPTILES.

Among these are the sea-turtle, an amphibious reptile which attains a length of seven feet; it is found in the sea, near the coasts, and comes out in order to deposit its eggs on the beach, when it is caught; the carrete, a variety of turtle celebrated for its valuable shell, which forms a considerable article of commerce; the jicotea, a small testaceous amphibious turtle, which is only found in fresh-water lakes and rivers, the largest being found in Lake Rincon; as already remarked, the alligator, which is found in large numbers in the Yaque and Neiba Rivers, and in some lakes of the communes of Neiba, they are sometimes found eighteen feet long; the iguana, which grows to be more than a yard long, and abounds in Azua and Neiba; a large lizard called salteregote by the common people; small lizards of various kinds; snakes of seven varieties, the largest being from sixteen to eighteen feet long, and from two to two and a half in diameter; the beach-frog and the swamp-frog, likewise the toad. The only exotic reptile is the morrocol, a kind of land-turtle.

FISH.

All kinds of fish are found near the coasts in wonderful abundance. The best known are the carite, which resembles the saw-fish, a fish of large size and exquisite flavor; the pargo, which abounds in the arribazone, *i. e.*, large shoals of fish coming with the northers; the jurel, a fish of the mackerel family; the mullet, the mojarra, the lisa, the sardine, the red-fish, the saw-fish, the tunny, the robalo, a fish resembling the bream; the gold-fish, the shad, the stinging-fish, the long-snout, the maqueque, the casabita, and others. There are likewise an immense number of calamaries and other shell-fish. The terrible shark, the sea-cow, the dolphin, and the sword-fish, are the largest next to the whale. In the principal rivers, fish of all kinds are found, and in all, as a general thing, the dajao, the eel, the viajaca, the lobster, the shrimp, and the jaiba, are caught. Everywhere, but especially in the marshes and the groves of palm, numberless crabs of various kinds are found, but only the large white ones and the small red ones which are found on the coasts are esteemed.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The following are some of the most valuable trees found in the island: The mahogany, which is of a very superior quality and abounds especially in the forests of Bani, Azua, Neiba, Baburuco, Higini, Yuma and Puerto Plata; the oak, the hacana, the lignumvitæ-tree, the quebra hacha or ax-breaker, which becomes petrified in water; the capa, the wood of which is used for the keels of vessels and for cart-wheels; the laurel-tree, the espinillo, of the wood of which beautiful articles of furniture are made; the cavina and sabina, which furnish excellent timber; the boria, very flexible, as are also the baitoa and the jagua; the cedar, of two kinds, whitish and red; the caya, the guaconejo, the axhom, the broad leaf, the corbano, of which there are two kinds, the cigua, the algarrobo, the pitch pine and the majogua, the jaguei, the anow and the doguilla, of the bark of which ropes are made, and the gigantic ceiba. The ebony, the grandillo, the catei, which, when polished, bears a striking resemblance to the tortoise shell, the nasareno and the tabaco, whose wood is of a yellow and black color, are among the most valuable. Valuable dye-woods are found in abundance, some of which were formerly largely exported, while the number of trees which produce delicious fruits is very great. There are likewise various varieties of medicinal plants. Two fine varieties of cotton are indigenous to the island, viz.: The white and dark yellow, the cacas, of which three kinds are known, the tobacco-plant, which grows spontaneously about the houses in the country, and which in some localities is equal to the best Cuban tobacco, real tea, which, according to Father VALVERDE, is found in various places, especially near the capital of the West and on the high ground near Monte Christi. Coffee and ginger, which are exotics, are produced everywhere. Finally, besides the vegetable productions proper to hot regions, in many places, particularly in the Costanza Mountains and in those of San José de las Matas and of Oeva, all those of temperate climates are produced.

MINERALS.

Of these are found common salt and another variety called saigema, of which there is an inexhaustible mine in the jurisdiction of Neiba; sulphur in various localities; copperas in Bani; lime, marble, alabaster, jasper of all colors, porphyry, gypsum and talc in the communes of Bani, Azua, Neiba and Santiago; emeralds near Cotui; opal, amianthus, jet and diamonds, rock crystal, slate-stone and coal in the Peninsula of Samana. Gold is also found and for some years after the discovery the mines were actively worked. Silver is found in Jarabacoa, where working was once commenced; copper in San Cristobal, which mines are now worked; iron in Sierra Prieta, to the north of Santo Domingo, in Cotui and Santome; quicksilver in the jurisdiction of Santiago and San Cristobal, and within that of the capital; tin near Seibo, and also in Higüel, and finally, loadstone in the jurisdiction of Cotui.

Political Geography.

The inhabitants of the Dominican Territory are of the following races: The white, the American and the African. None of the pure American race, the few Indians who survived the conquest did not propagate their race unmixed. Still there are mestizos, *i. e.*, born of Americans and whites. There are many mulattoes, which form the bulk of the population of the southern rural districts. The white race is most numerous in the north. The language of the country is Spanish, which is generally spoken with purity, although in the war, which lasted from 1789 to 1809, the Haytians ruled the Territory for twenty years, which space of time would seem to be more than sufficient to have corrupted the idiom of the inhabitants, not only on account of their communication with French-speaking people, and of the legislation which then prevailed, but also on account of the literature (French) which was then generally adopted. The Catholic and Apostolic religion of Rome is the one exclusively professed by the Dominicans, although others are tolerated. The Government is essentially civil, democratic or republican, alternating and responsible. The Dominican character is naturally frank, gay, disinterested, true and hospitable. The inhabitants of the cities and towns are remarkable for their refinement. The political vicissitudes of the island have converted the Dominicans into a warlike people. However, the masses retain their natural mildness of disposition. Finally, the Dominican is of a lively imagination and clear understanding. The country people are shrewd and hardy, but slaves to routine in everything. The women are handsome, and very fond of dancing.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

Santo Domingo, in the days of its glory, merited the title of the Athens of the New World, but its own intellectual brilliancy at the present day consists in the native talents of its sons. Though there are some schools for elementary and higher instructions, there are no first-class scientific institutions. As to agriculture it is impossible for this to be successfully carried on in a country convulsed by revolutions. Thus it is that agriculture is in a very backward state. Still, in the provinces of Cibao and in some portions of the south, tobacco, the sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, the cacao, the maize, beans, rice, the cocoa-nut and other fruits are cultivated in such abundance that some are even exported. Industry is in the same backward state as agriculture. What there is consists in the preparation of tobacco and snuff, the manufacture of brandy, starch, white wax, soap, candles and tallow, ropes of majagua, cabura, &c., cabinet-ware and preserves. The following articles are exported:

Leaf-tobacco, honey-wax, starch, cotton, coarse-sugar, coffee, horns, brandy, cocoa-nut oil, resin, timber and tortoise-shell.

The following are imported:

Flour, wines, oils, liquors, rice, codfish, hardware, pottery, linen, paper, medicines, &c.

The territorial division of the Republic is natural, common and topographical. The natural division comprises the continent, or the principal territory and adjacent islands. The common division considers the territory as divided into San Domingo, or the Southern Division, and Cibao, Northern Division. The topographical division comprises the cities, towns, hamlets and farms. The administrative territorial division may be considered under five heads:

1. Political—The Republic forms a single State under the government of a constitutional President, with a Senate composed of one member from each province and maritime district. It is divided into five provinces or political governments, into two maritime districts, and into communes and military posts. For the whole territory there is the Supreme Court of Justice, which is an independent and sovereign power in

THE ISLAND OF SAN DOMINGO.

the Republic, residing at the capital. In the chief towns of the provinces are sundry officers depending upon it, Judges of First Instance, Alcaldes, &c. In the capital, in Santiago de los Caballeros, and in Puerto Plata, there are also tribunals of commerce.

2. The municipal power is also independent in the Republic, and is held by the corporate boards of the communes.

3. The Department of Finance depends upon the Executive power of the Republic, there being a Secretary of State who presides over the economical branch, a Court of Accounts, a general office of accounts, seven administrators of land incomes, two of customs, and sub-delegations in the communes. The Ecclesiastic division comprises the Archbishopric of San Domingo, with an Archbishop, a Provisor and a Vicar-General, vicarages in the chief towns of the provinces, and in some communes, and parishes of the first, second and third classes.

Present State of the Republic.

APPEAL OF THE DOMINICANS FOR ANNEXATION.

The revolutions and counter-revolutions which have followed each other in such quick succession in this unfortunate Republic, for the past ten years, need not be recapitulated here. They are alluded to simply to give force to the following appeal of the Dominican Government for annexation. When President BAEZ and his Cabinet sent their first proposition to this Government, they accompanied it with a confidential State paper, in which they set forth, with masterly ability, the present condition of the Republic, the causes thereof, the possible remedy, and the benefits which they felt assured annexation would bring. This paper is now made public for the first time, the reasons for regarding it as confidential being no longer in existence. It will take rank with the best written State papers in the archives of this Government, and for felicitous and eloquent expression, has seldom been surpassed. It is translated from the Spanish:

Memorandum Accompanying Proposition for Annexation.

The common tendency at this epoch of small nationalities toward great political communities; the weariness of a people harassed for many years by continual and bloody civil wars; the consequent destruction of conservative principles; the virtual insecurity of private property and the stagnation of public wealth; the constant anxiety in which the spirits of society are kept without power to put an end to such weighty evils, if its own resources be relied upon for that purpose; the thirst for progress and peace, either impossible or fleeting, with a neighborhood which, despite the efforts of this Government, does not cease to be the focus of insurrections against the territory of that neighbor, or the haunts of bandits who ravage the contiguous frontiers—all these circumstances, which have become truths known to the Dominican people, have engendered and strengthened in it the conviction that its repose, its institutions and its future, cannot be safe except by having its destinies annexed to or bound, in a solid and permanent manner, with the great North American Confederation.

This idea, which has been maturing for some years past, involves annexation, which is the thought best received by persons of influence, active in the politics of the country, because it best fulfills the aspirations of the people, and will be a guarantee for their institutions and future progress, it being, however, understood that the United States of America will receive these ideas for the purpose of guaranteeing to the Dominican Republic its political existence and of uniting its destinies to theirs for the advantage of the liberty and civilization of America. These ideas, which have been the object of long conferences, have been those which have presided at the establishment of the bases which have been confidentially and secretly written today.

The reasons which have induced the Government to require that the bases intended to form a definitive treaty may never be presented to the Congress of the Union, are the following:

1. That if His Excellency, President GRANT, should be circumspect on the subject until he shall be sure of triumphing with a majority of Congress, it should be taken into consideration that greater precautions will have to be taken by the Dominican Cabinet. The charges which might be made against each, in case of failure, are diametrically opposite. Gen. GRANT's proposition to add to his country, to incorporate with the immense territory which the Union possesses, two-thirds of an island rich in all the kingdoms of nature, full of important ports, in geographical position considerable enough during peace, but of a high strategical rank for war, would be merely disapproved. The proceeding on the part of the Dominican Government would be construed adversely to its good intentions, and the calumny and malevolence of bastard ambitions would at once lead to a precarious situation.

2. All nations interested in seeing this country abased and reduced to nullity, would be the first to extend to Hayti the means of beginning an attack on this Government, by employing for that purpose the prejudices of race, and by exciting those traditional animosities which have not been destroyed in the process of time.

3. That in the event of the approval of annexation by the Congress of the United States, to base that approval on this paper, which is essentially private, would be to reveal that the Dominican Cabinet pledged itself to annex the country without previously consulting it, notwithstanding it was aware of the spirit by which it was animated.

The Dominican Government would prefer the idea of annexation to that of a sale of Samana, as more definitive and more worthy. To incorporate itself with a free and civilized Power, to form a part of the great American Union, is a much more elevated idea than forever to alienate a precious jewel of the national territory. Nevertheless, unfortunately, the idea of selling Samana does not meet with opposition even among those same political enemies, and all are equally disposed to carry it into effect. The Haytians alone have shown fears of this measure, and have even expressed something officially on the subject.

As the acceptance of annexation would give to the United States dominion over all the Custom-houses, fortifications, armament, vessels, ports, &c., as a compensation therefor, the former would pay the Republic the sum necessary to discharge its debt, so the option of buying Samana, should it be decided, supposes the payment of the sum previously offered, the advance of $150,000 in money and arms in any event indispensable, toward aiding in meeting the expenses of the country pending its decision upon one of the two points referred to. In case either should be accepted this document, thus private, will be obligatory upon both Governments, and will serve to form a definitive treaty. The four months spoken of is the time indispensable for carrying into effect the universal suffrage, and the approbation by the Senate of the treaty of annexation. The guarantee against foreign aggressions and machinations is an absolute necessity without it, a little and feeble State could not possibly exercise any act of sovereignty in opposition to the most powerful which might with impunity annul its efforts. If, in support of our operations, it should not be possible to dispatch some war steamers, it would at least be prudent to send a few hundred men, who, as an agricultural colony, should come armed and disposed to settle in some part of the territory best adapted for agriculture and health. Being settled on the land which the Government will at once grant to them, they would serve as a barrier to the pretensions of the adventurers of the South and as a nucleus for a new immigration in future.

If the Congress of the Union should decide for the acquisition of Samana, we say that the price which was offered under the administration of President JOHNSON would be accepted. The reason for not lowering the price is obvious, and needs no explanation, since, it being within the knowledge of the whole country that two millions of hard dollars were offered, to do the same today for a less sum would afford ground for the supposition that the negotiation had been carried into effect by withholding sums to be used for private purposes.

Should there be a preference for the cession of Samana to annexation, the latter would not on that account fail, but on the contrary, would be prepared for with greater deliberation and under happier auspices; for the people, while enjoying the advantages of order, safety and peace, the love of work and anxiety to impart security to property would carry them definitively to that forced and inevitable conclusion. It is of much importance that the consul or commercial agent in this city and the vice-consul or vice-agent in Porto Plata should be persons who deserve the confidence of the Government, and should aid it in carrying into effect the measure which has just been explained. The persons who now fill those offices do not comport with those views, the Administration of President BAEZ having sufficient reason to believe that they are not its friends; consequently, it would be highly expedient if both could be superseded by persons whose antecedents may deserve the confidence of President GRANT, and who may have instructions to harmonize in a brotherly way with the Dominican Republic. [This request was acceded to.—ED. TIMES.]

It is proper to know, and it may so be understood, that although it has been said above that the sum of $1,500,000, which the United States are to pay the Dominican Republic in virtue of annexation as a compensation for the ports, fortresses, parks, &c., which the State is to cede to the Union, is intended for the discharge of the public debt, which is estimated at that amount, is not the sum stipulated exclusively for that object, but is also intended to enable the State, which relinquishes its Custom-houses, the only important existing impost, and which cannot be unduly at once increased, together with a land tax on a people harassed by civil wars and ruined by its disastrous war against Spain, may have the power to meet the first expenses and improvement incident to its new form and government, provided it be possible to reduce the amount of its debts, less the sum referred to.

In conclusion, the Dominican Cabinet desires the Government of the United States to direct its attention to the recent course of the revolutionists in Hayti, in providing the insurgent Dominicans on the southern frontier with men, arms, munitions, &c. After the last repulse given to the latter, several corpses of Haytians were found, and it was ascertained from prisoners that there was a company of more than a hundred men in the service of the insurgents. This fact has much significance with reference to this business, and it is not known how far it would be proper to give a serious hint upon the subject to the revolutionary Government at St. Mark.

SAN DOMINGO, Sept. 4, 1869.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

Feeling in Canada—The Military Expedition—Careful Choice of Men and Material—Preparations for Departure—The Route and its Difficulties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, April 25, 1870.

The preparations for sending an expeditionary force to Red River causes less excitement here than might have been expected. This is probably owing to the fact that the repeated preparations for resisting Fenian raids on the frontier have worn off the novelty of military movements among us. When troops came out from England in 1862, the whole country was agog, and again when volunteers were hurried off to the front in 1866; but since then excitement consequent on warlike arrangements has become quite tame. The feeling of indignation to which the entire Province of Ontario has given vent during the past few weeks has subsided, and the language, more forcible than choice which found utterance in consequence of the shooting of poor SCOTT, has changed to the expression of milder threats against the President of the so-called Provisional Government of Rupert's Land. Many seem to regard the necessity of a military expedition with the view of avenging the death of SCOTT rather than to restore peace and order in the Territory; and perhaps it is not surprising that it should be so, when it is considered how great has been the excitement arising out of the execution of THOMAS SCOTT. An understanding having been come to between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, it has been determined to send out a joint force of regulars and volunteers, under the command of Col. WOLSELY, whose selection appears to give general satisfaction. It was thought at first that Gen. LINDSAY would have command; indeed it was reported that he was not only to head the force, but also assume the duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory for a limited period. He comes out to this country, however, in the capacity of commander of the Dominion forces, and in the meantime will give advice and assistance in getting ready the proposed expedition. A police force, under command of Capt. CAMERON, who returned from Red River a short time since, will also be sent out.

The expedition having been decided on, the Imperial Government, it is believed, will send 1,500 regular infantry, comprising, it is thought, the Rifle Brigade, and the Sixtieth Rifles. It is said by some who pretend to be well informed, that only one thousand regulars will be sent. The number of volunteers some place at seven hundred and others at eight hundred. It is evident that seven hundred will be the number, as orders have been given to the Brigade Majors to select one hundred non-commissioned officers and men from each of the seven military districts of Ontario and Quebec. In addition to these, there will be a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry. The steel battery, to be worked without horses, which was intended for the Abyssinian expedition, but was found unfit for the purpose, was said to have been ordered from England, but it is now reported that a volunteer battery in Montreal having offered their services, they have been accepted. The total force, including all arms, and probably a mounted police, will be about three thousand. By many this number is considered inadequate, especially as it must be borne in mind that the distance the troops have to go is very great, and there are fears that—beside the effects of the climate and the dangers attending the expedition, which may deprive it of a large percentage of the men—ambuscades and guerrilla warfare may have to be encountered. The hardiest and healthiest in each volunteer battalion are being selected, and every care will be observed in sending the force through; still the chances are that they cannot be sent by the difficult and somewhat dangerous route via Fort William without incurring considerable loss from sickness and other causes. It is a matter of much satisfaction to learn that the Indians all along the route are friendly, many of them having offered their services to act as scouts, and it is believed they will be accepted, as it will be impossible to do without guides in the heart of the country. The men, after being selected from their respective battalions, will be sent to this city for the purpose of submitting themselves to a medical examination, and the requisite number of volunteers having been obtained, the whole force will rendezvous at Collingwood, the terminus of the Northern Railroad, a distance of ninety miles from Toronto. Next Saturday is the day appointed for the muster in this city for the medical examination, and on the 2d of May it is expected that half the force will embark on the steamers *Chicora* and *Algoma* for Fort William. The boats built under the superintendence of Capt. DICK, along with other material for the heavy work of the expedition, will be forwarded some days earlier, and a portion be in time to commence the march a few days after arrival at the head of Lake Superior.

After leaving Collingwood no obstacle will be encountered until reaching Fort William. As, however, British troops cannot go through American territory, the expedition will not attempt to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal. The troops will consequently disembark on the Canadian side, and march from the town of Sault Ste. Marie to Gros Cap, a distance of about fifteen miles, which is the nearest point on the lake. The steamer having passed through the canal, the troops will re-embark at the point indicated. It is a question, perhaps, whether permission will be given for the passage of the artillery and cavalry horses, the ammunition, and provisions on board the steamers. In case of refusal, a good deal of time will be lost in transferring them to land, and conveying them to Gros Cap. The usual time occupied by the steamers from Collingwood to Fort William is five days; it will require nearer ten for the expedition to do it in. Arrived at Fort William, or more correctly speaking, the Depot—as it is called—a point on Thunder Bay seven miles from Fort William, and where the new Colonization road commences, the troops will land; and here the first difficulty presents itself. If delay should be occasioned at Sault Ste. Marie, the want of a pier to land at the head of Thunder Bay will cause even greater trouble. Vessels cannot approach closer than five hundred feet of the shore, and it will be no easy matter to convey the stores, &c., to land. In all probability a short rest will be enjoyed in camp at Fort William before starting on the tedious journey further westward. From Thunder Bay there is land travel for twenty-five miles over the new road, no doubt a passable one two weeks hence. Dog Lake having been reached, there is water communication for thirty-five miles. A portage, or land reach of ten miles then occurs, part of which is very swampy. A portion, however, is mountainous, the barren rocks peering out in all directions. Then come Lac des Mille Lacs and Savane River, navigable all the way for a distance of forty-two miles. A portage of only sixteen chains in length interrupts the navigation, when Baril Lake, eight and a half miles long, is reached. Brule Portage, twenty-one chains, separates Baril from Windegoostegoon Lake, the latter being twelve miles in length. French Portage, a distance of two miles, now intervenes, and Kagassikok Lake and Little French Lake are reached, the two affording navigation for fifteen miles. Pine and Deux Rivieres Portages, two miles long, connect the route with Sturgeon Lake, the navigation of which is twenty-seven miles. Island Portage, thirteen chains long, separates Sturgeon from Nequaquon Lake, which is navigable the whole length of seventeen miles. Another reach divides Nequaquon from Nameukan Lake, which is ten miles long. A portage of eleven chains interrupts navigation, and we come to Rainy Lake, forty-six miles in length, and navigable all the way. Port Francis causes an interruption of only ten chains, when Rainy River and Lake of the Woods—the last link in the line of water communication—are reached, and one hundred and twenty miles of navigation bring the expedition within ninety miles of Fort Garry.

The country traversed to Port Francis is not merely uneven, but presents great obstacles to the movement of troops. Every facility is being provided to overcome the difficulties of the route, and it is believed that the 120 boats constructed for the purpose of navigating the lakes and rivers, will answer the purpose, and render the means of transportation better than at first supposed. The whole face of the country between Dog Lake and Fort Francis presents a succession of high rocks, hills and occasional valleys, sterile and bare. A wonderful change occurs at St. Francis; the climate is far better, there is a fine agricultural country, and here Rainy River, the fourth of a mile wide, sweeps along in its majestic course until it is lost in the Lake of the Woods. The navigation of the lake will perhaps be the most formidable on the route, as the shore will have to be followed the whole way. The north-west angle of Lake of the Woods having been reached, ninety miles of the worst of all the land travel intervenes. For sixty miles wood and swamp have to be traversed, when the prairie commences abruptly. This section of the route is unquestionably the worst that will have to be gone over, and it is just such country as the troops will be likely to fare worst in, for apart from the unhealthiness of the swamps, and the annoyance of mosquitoes and black flies, the insurgents may have to be encountered, as it will not be difficult for them to take advantage of the obstacles the expeditionary force will meet with. The section nearest the lake is represented by Mr. DAWSON, the Government Engineer, as being swamps, "in some instances the surface covering is itself afloat, and heaves and undulates beneath the feet, presenting a quagmire or peat bog on an extensive scale." Besides getting through these swamps, there are several rivers to be forded, and altogether, the march from Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry or its vicinity, will be anything but an easy one.

The time likely to be occupied in traversing the entire route between Fort William and Red River is put down by Mr. DAWSON at eight days. But this estimate is utterly preposterous, for it is not possible to accomplish it in less than from from two to three weeks. The total distance, which is 464 miles, of all land travel, could not be done by marching in less than three weeks, and it will require nearly that time to travel the route as it is with the many obstructions that have to be surmounted. If the troops reach Fort Garry in five weeks after leaving Toronto they will have good cause for congratulation. Of course, as no difficulty is anticipated from the Indians, there will be no interruption from them, but it is hardly likely that the force will push straight on without first examining the course they have to take, and there is no doubt that much time will be lost in many ways. The state of the weather will concern the expedition greatly, and much depends upon its being favorable.

GEORGIA.

Spring Weather—Farm Improvements—Negro Improvidence—His Condition—An English Planting Company—Cotton Land Investments—The Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, April 18, 1870.

The undying authority of the "didn't-I-tell-you-so" school of social bores—the oldest inhabitant—is wandering about seeking whom he may devour, telling that never was there such a backward Spring as the present. It is true, however, that the Spring is uncommonly backward. The heavy rains render plowing impossible. There are occasional glimpses of sunshine, but they only last long enough to disappoint hope. Little or no cotton has been planted anywhere. Ordinarily, at this time, the seed is pretty nearly all in the ground in the southern portion of the State, and the corn is almost ready for the first working. Many have not even planted their corn yet, and those who have will in many cases be compelled to plant over again, their ground has been so washed and torn by the rains. But it has not only rained, but the temperature has been colder than it generally is in February. The consequence will be that planting will be from a fortnight to three weeks behind the usual time, and that thus the period within which cotton matures will be that much shortened, unless frost has the goodness to postpone his arrival for a corresponding number of days. It is not unnatural that those who have invested all their cash and a good deal of their credit in guano and other fertilizing compounds, hoping thereby to make a "big crop," and thus gain the planter's paradise, should be shaking in their shoes. Their all is at stake, and every day's delay, every hour of unpropitious weather now, makes their venture more precarious, and increases the odds against them. During my recent trip to Southwestern Georgia I had scarcely an hour of fine weather. I did not see a single plow at work in the field, and the land looked so wet that it would apparently require days of hot sun and drying wind to render it fit to work.

THE LAND IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

I have seen neater farmers, more tidily kept fences, more inviting looking homes and commodious farm-buildings, better ordered harness and wagons, and altogether greater neatness, comfort and thrift than can be seen upon the majority of the plantations in Southern Georgia, but finer land I do not believe exists anywhere on the surface of the globe. Fields extending as far as the eye can reach, as level as a billiard-table, of rich black mould, the fertility of which cotton crops after cotton crops for years have been apparently unable to diminish, and which throughout all that time, without the application of one particle of manure, and with very imperfect cultivation, have never failed to produce annually per acre at least a four-hundred bag of cotton. Now that owners of land have been compelled to superintend their own farming operations and to spend a great portion of their time on their plantations, improvements of every description are the order of the day, not only in the mode of culture, the use of better implements of husbandry, and the application of manures, but in the buildings, fences, and appointments of their places. These improvements take time and a large amount of money, but they are in progress, and in a few years of peace and prosperity a wonderful change will be wrought.

IMPROVIDENCE AND WASTE.

It is practically impossible for any man, even though he were a Briareus, to watch every laborer on a large plantation, where from sixty to one hundred hands, with their families, are employed, so as to secure a place for everything and everything in its place. No negro has the least idea of neatness or order. If he is called from the plow to any other work, he drops his plow, no matter where, and it never enters his head to put it up, and when he next wants it, he forgets where he left it. And so it is with everything else. I some time ago ventured to remark to a friend on whose plantation I was staying that his harness was very much out of repair, and as I knew him to be a man of methodical habits, scrupulously exact in everything pertaining to his person and equipage, I wondered that he should allow his mules to have such gear. He told me that he had bought full sets of new wagon and plow harness of the best quality for all his teams last Fall, and that notwithstanding all he could do and say they were now as I saw them. Soon after I happened to be near where some negro teamsters were getting the wagons ready to go to the neighboring town. A stay-chain of one of the wagons was found to be broken, and instead of looking for another or trying to mend the broken one, the driver took a huge case knife out of his pocket and cut off the check rein of the bridle and, tied it on in place of the chain. I no longer wondered why my friend's harness was in such a bad condition. On another place not long ago I was walking through the woods close to a field which had been in cotton last year, and stumbled over a large revolving harrow almost entirely covered with leaves. I mentioned my discovery when I returned to the house, and heard that it had been reported "lost" since the Spring of '69. These instances among thousands which might be recorded, explain why plantation equipments and appurtenances are not better ordered and neater in appearance. It is but justice to add that this improvidence and waste of property is not generally malicious. The negro would do exactly the same were the property his own. He takes no thought for the morrow and cannot be made to learn the value of time.

CONDITION OF THE NEGRO LABORER.

Generally, so far as I have seen, the laborers are doing well. They work faithfully and cheerfully, and look sleek, well-fed, comfortably clad and contented. They are the best paid laborers on the continent of America. Rain or shine, work or no work, they have plenty to eat, abundance of fuel, good houses and gardens, and a fourth of the entire crop they make, without incurring any expense or running any risk. This last Winter, the hands on most of the plantations in southern Georgia received in hard cash for their cotton alone an average of $150 each, in addition to which they had their corn, peas, fodder, &c., &c., their provisions paid for and houses rent free. This is the condition of the negro laborers now in the principal agricultural districts in Georgia, and their relations with their employers seem to me to be as friendly and kind as can possibly exist between employer and employed.

THE ENGLISH PLANTERS.

The English Company, who own some large plantations in Dougherty County, managed for them by Rev. Mr. MACKAY, an English Presbyterian clergyman, who combines the duties of manager and pastor and discharges both most acceptably, are still at work and have not abandoned their enterprise in disgust, as a newspaper-reporter recently stated in a Charleston paper. I cannot say, nor did I feel exactly at liberty to inquire the precise condition of the Company's ledger, showing how much they gained or lost by their operations, but I can positively assert that they are still "running" their places, that everything about them denotes prosperity, and that Mr. MACKAY's promise to pay is as "good as wheat." I learn that having refused to be "interviewed" and state minutely all his private affairs, was the sin which caused the unfavorable report as to Mr. MACKAY and his charge. For a phlegmatic Englishman and a clergyman, he came as near "getting mad" at the newspaper report, as he could come without becoming so "all out." With so much capital seeking investment I wonder why more people do not buy cotton lands in Southern Georgia. Plantations can be bought today, well located, of richest land, and in good order, for $15 an acre. Some places near a railroad or a large town would command a higher price, but the average does not much exceed $15, and some very good places can be bought for much less.

THE FRUIT-GROWERS.

I am happy to say that the fruit-growers are not as badly hurt as they supposed. A good deal of the fruit has been killed, but a good deal is still left, and if we have reached that happy time designated by agricultural writers as that when "all danger of frost is past," we shall yet have a fair fruit crop.

THE SUPREME COURT.

After a five months' session, with scarcely a day's intermission, the Supreme Court of Georgia has adjourned. The rumor current everywhere is that if Congress declares that all legislative appointments, &c., since 1868 are provisional, and that the Governor *a reculé pour mieux sauter*, the Chief-Justice, JOSEPH E. BROWN and Associate Justice, HIRAM WARNER, will be told that there is no further occasion for their services. Justice MCCAY will then be the Chief-Justice, and Mr. GIBSON, of Augusta, will, probably, get one of the vacant seats on the bench, and, perhaps, (very perhaps,) Mr. J. R. PARROTT will get the third place. While I think it very probable that the Court will be changed, I do not believe that it is known who are to be the new appointees in case of a "new deal." The clamorers for "relief" are again noisy and active. They now demand the extinction of all debts due prior to June, 1865, by depriving the Courts of jurisdiction in all such cases. By resolution of the Legislature all process in those suits is stayed until after the General Assembly meets again, and I have no doubt that a law will then be passed sweeping all old debts into the basket containing Confederate bonds, State war debt, and other non-negotiable securities.

TRADE GENERALLY.

The warehouses here are still crammed with cotton. Very little is offered for sale, and nearly all of it is still held in first hands, determined to hold on until prices improve. Provisions of every kind, especially articles of prime necessity, are still extravagantly high. Greenbacks may go to par, or gold may fall below it, but coin still brings $1 40 to $1 50 at retail, and meat "sticks" at eighteen to twenty cents per pound. The only thing I know that has fallen is calico, an article in which I have no interest, and to find out the much-talked-of resumption of specie payments it is necessary to give fifty cents in currency for a drink of poor whisky in a barroom, receiving a silver quarter in change.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

By the 1st of July it is confidently promised that the Macon and Augusta Railroad, now running to Milledgeville, will be completed to this city. The bridge over the Ocmulgee is in progress of construction, and when that is done the heaviest work is completed. QUONDAM.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Effect of the Suspension of Reciprocity—Canada the Sufferer—Important Statistics of Trade—Result of Canadian Action on the Fisheries Question—Flour and Grain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

The adoption of a so-called national but really retaliatory trade policy naturally evokes the inquiry—can the effect of the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty upon this country have been such as to warrant the extreme course resorted to? The worst apprehensions of those who feared that something of the kind would be done have been realized, and it is evident that the continued combined influence of the manufacturers and protectionists generally was too much to be withstood, and as a consequence retaliation takes the place of reciprocity. The people of this country were led to believe that they could get along very well without reciprocity with the United States; in fact, that the prosperity of the country has been greater since than before the abolition of the treaty; yet with a singular want of consistency, retaliatory measures have been advocated until an increased duty is imposed upon every article that comes into competition with Canadian productions or manufactures.

There seems to be some misapprehension with regard to the effect of the suspension of reciprocity, and it is believed that there has been, as a consequence, a great falling off in the trade between the two countries. So far from this being the case, there has been a large increase, particularly in exports from this country to the United States. During the year ending June 30, 1869, the exports subject to duty amounted to $25,466,921, the total exports being $30,453,000. From 1854 to 1865 our total exports of oats to the United States were 16,054,483 bushels, and of barley and rye, 11,545,383, while the value of lumber exported to the United States was $21,390,473. This was for eleven years, but in the three following years the exports to the United States were: oats, 4,914,850 bushels; barley and rye, 17,143,733, and the total value of lumber, $15,180,000. Now as barley is subject to an American duty of fifteen cents per bushel, oats ten cents, and lumber twenty per cent., it is contended that Canada lost during those three years on the articles enumerated, on account of the abrogation of reciprocity, no less a sum than $6,558,538, and the loss on all dutiable exports was upward of eleven million dollars. It is thus plainly seen that the effect of the suspension of reciprocal trade has been rather a serious matter for this country. The greater the increase in the trade, the greater the loss to the grower or the manufacturer. During sixteen years, say from 1853 to 1869, the trade of the United States with Canada was $45,330,576 more than with Great Britain, and $500,000,000 more than the trade of Canada with all other parts of the world. In the five years ending 1st January, 1869, the exports from Canada to the United States amounted to $136,572,964, or about half the amount of exports in the previous sixteen years. It is satisfactorily shown, therefore, that there is a large and growing increase in the trade between the two countries.

Coming down to closer details, we find that the value of the horses, cattle, swine and poultry exported to the United States in 1868 was $1,879,959, upon which the farmers of Canada lost in duties paid $376,000. The produce of animals—beef, pork, tallow, wool, cheese, eggs, butter, &c.—was exported to the value of $1,864,000, upon which there was an average duty of twenty-five per cent., causing a loss of $466,000. Agricultural products were exported to the value of $8,632,953. Of these, on barley and wheat about $2,000,000 of duty was paid, or $3,500,000 in all. The total exports of woolen manufactures from Canada in 1868 was only $419,666, of which $7,068 worth went to the United States. This shows how little is done in manufactures of that kind, and how much depends on the natural productions of the country, all of which are now subject to heavy duties when passing into the neighboring republic. The duty paid on lumber going to the United States in 1868 was $1,463,157. The total annual duties paid to the United States on Canadian exports, is about $4,000,000, which, under reciprocity, would be saved to this country, and consequently added to the value of its labor. Were it not that the greater portion of the articles exported are such as the United States must have at whatever cost, the abolition of the duties would naturally tend to lower prices. As it is, the Canadian farmer and manufacturer loses to that extent. It is therefore of paramount importance to this country that it should have *free access* to the markets of the United States for her commodities. So long as Canada is shut out from the United States by a *high tariff*, she must continue to suffer as she is now doing. There is no remedy for the present state of things, except in a return to reciprocity.

Ship-building, which can be carried on so advantageously at Quebec and St. John, must necessarily be confined to the Dominion; not a vessel can now be built at Quebec for the United States, under the existing system, notwithstanding in a single year Canada has exported to American ship's goods to the value of $897,592. Then with regard to the fisheries, the best in the world, they are comparatively of little value to this country, although the Government have seen fit to abolish the licensing system and shut out American fishermen. This step is clearly against the interests of the Dominion, for we have really no market for fish beyond our own limits. The exports of the produce of the fisheries in 1868 was only $130,979. It is held by those who pretend to know that the system hitherto pursued is entirely at fault, hence, perhaps, the resort to the plan of exclusion, which is being followed up by commissioning six armed vessels to enforce the decision arrived at. It has been strongly felt that the adoption of a different system was necessary, inasmuch as the time had arrived when the fisheries should be made productive otherwise than in charging a nominal license to foreigners, and now permitting our own people to enjoy the advantages. This might be all very well if reciprocity were in vogue and the United States open to our fishermen. How far the change in the fishery system may be considered retaliation, it is not difficult to determine, for it is unquestionably a part of the policy recently adopted.

The Canadian farmer complains less of the high duties imposed on his grain going to the United States than he did that American products of a similar kind were admitted free of duty into Canada. On that ground he can have no further complaint. Yet while the producer is satisfied the consumer complains, and it may be justly enough, that he has to pay a higher price for his bread. The duty now placed on grain and flour is strongly objected to, particularly in New-Brunswick, which, unlik eOntario, which will now find a larger market in the maritime provinces for its flour, finds no compensating cause for congratulating itself on the imposition of the new duty. The difference in the value of exports from Canada to the United States and from the United States to Canada, under the head of agricultural productions, for the year ending June 30, 1869, was very considerable. The figures are as follows:

From Canada to the United States.		From United States to Canada.	
Barley	$4,634,007	Wheat	$4,470,304
Wheat	1,678,629	Flour	2,483,607
Flour	445,761	Indian Corn	1,844,043

The flour went to the maritime Provinces, and there came into direct competition with that from Ontario, which was at one time sold to a great extent in New-Brunswick. The imports of American flour in 1869 into the Province of New-Brunswick alone were in excess of those of 1868 by 23,000 barrels. The imposition of a duty of twenty-five cents per barrel under the new Canadian tariff may make some difference this year; at all events our millers seem to think so. The great difference in the value of exports from the two countries will show that the Canadian farmer had very good grounds for alleging that he was placed at a great disadvantage by being denied free access to the American market, while at the same time the American farmer had that advantage in ours. In this way the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty has operated prejudicially to the interests of this country, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that loud complaints were heard because of the peculiar, not to say disadvantageous, position Canada was placed in with regard to her trade with the United States.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

Montalembert's Last Letter to an Austrian Historian.

Paris (April 13) Correspondence Times.

The well-known Austrian diplomatist, Baron HUBNER, the man to whom were spoken, on a certain New Year's Day, the unfriendly words which warned the world of a coming encounter of French and Austrian hosts in Lombardy, has beguiled the leisure of his official residence in Rome by writing a book. Independently of the historical interest and value attributed to it, the work is a literary curiosity. Written in French by a German, the French reviewers have expressed themselves enthusiastically with regard to the purity of its idioms and the elegance of its style. Its author himself proposes to translate it into his native German. My reason for mentioning it is its connection with the last hours of a very distinguished man whose memory will long be cherished by a host of admirers, and whose loss is still deeply mourned by a large circle of attached friends. Baron HUBNER, during his long residence as Austrian Representative in Paris, had formed an intimacy with many eminent Frenchmen, and to a few of them he sent the first volume of his work while the two others were still passing through the press. From MONTALEMBERT he received a letter of what may almost be termed posthumous criticism. None, besides its writer, saw it until after that writer was dust and ashes. It is dated "March 13, 1870," and at 8½ o'clock on the morning of that day the soul of MONTALEMBERT had fled, and his long-tortured body was at rest. The eve of his decease had passed and midnight had struck when he asked the Sister of Charity who watched by his pillow to give him writing materials. She in vain remonstrated, and urged him to repose. Sleep refused to visit his eyelids, and there was a letter he anxiously wished to write, for, he added, in a prophetic spirit, he had little time left at his disposal. That letter is now before me, written in a close, clear character, on a small sheet of note paper. It is probably intended as a rough draught to be transcribed by a secretary, or by the affectionate woman who had long been his best amanuensis. At any rate, as it contained some erasures and corrections, a fair copy of it was made after his death and forwarded to his friend HUBNER. The original was too precious a relic to be parted with by his widow, but a photographed facsimile was sent to the Baron. The letter runs as follows:

PARIS, March 13, 1870.

MY DEAR BARON: You could not perform a greater act of charity to a poor incurable than you have done by procuring him the pleasure of reading, in all its unpublished freshness, the first volume of your *History of Sixtus V.* Before thanking you I desired to read you, but I am no longer able, as formerly, to devour a volume in a few hours. Hence the delay of my reply to your very friendly note of the 2d of February. On the other hand, I have read you conscientiously and completely, pencil in hand; and this I will prove to you when next you visit me, by pointing out several printer's errors and oversights, of no real importance, which you will correct in the next edition. I can, therefore, conscientiously offer you my sincerest congratulations. It was long, very long, since I had read a work with greater interest and satisfaction. In the first place, you have enjoyed the advantage of having chosen an excellent subject. There is nothing more desirable, but also nothing is rarer, for a modern historian than to meet with a hero whose name is familiar to everybody, but upon whose authentic and detailed biography nobody as yet has ventured. That is an essential and certain condition of interest and success. The subject thus happily found, you have treated it marvelously well, with an equity, moderation and a lucidity for which the friends of historic truth cannot be sufficiently grateful to you. By your example you have justified the testimony you render, at the beginning of your work, to the veracity of diplomatists. I know no work more sincere than yours. At my age, or in my state, when one's sole remaining ambition is to pass quickly into the tomb open before him, you would hardly believe how much one appreciates a sincerity so rarely met with in this world, while one at least has the assurance of its abundant enjoyment in the next." (As a curious mode of expression, I give the French of the last line: "*Tandis que l'on a du moins l'assurance d'en être rassasié dans l'autre.*")

You have done your best to contribute to re-establish the true point of view from which the past should be judged. You have understood and judged the great Catholic reaction of the second half of the sixteenth century with a sagacity and an impartiality for which I first thank you as a Christian, and afterward congratulate you upon it as a publicist and as an historian—I also, but of a more remote and forgotten period than that of which you are about to revive the annals. You have concealed neither the shadows nor the stains inseparable from the human element, always so visible and so powerful in the Church; and by that alone you have all the more brought out the Divine element which in the end ever prevails, and consoles us by inundating us with its soft and convincing light.

I await with impatience, and I anticipate with certainty, the satisfaction I shall have in reading your subsequent volumes. In your pages, always so instructive and often so amusing, I desire especially to refer to your picture of moral and material Italy at the death of GREGORY XIII., and also to your rare talent as a landscape painter. Without yielding to the temptation of describing overmuch, you always allow your reader a glimpse—as when you write about Avila—of the traveler who had seen countries and nations, much and well, before he became the Ambassador who has written and acted much in Courts and Cabinets.

Au revoir, my dear Baron, when you shall find leisure come and see me; and in the meantime a thousand affectionate thanks."

THE TURF.

The Long Branch Inaugural Race Meeting—The Entries to the Stakes.

Below we publish the entries to the stakes for the race meeting at Long Branch Park, which commences on the 21st of July and continues over five days. It will be noticed that not only are they unprecedentedly numerous, but the horses engaged are of the highest class now on the American turf. In the Continental Hotel Stakes for three-year olds there are twenty-seven entries, among which those which have run successfully in public as two-year olds are *Nellie James*, the winner of the Hopeful Stakes; *Harbinger*, the winner of the selling sweepstakes at the Jerome Park Fall meeting; *Foster*, the winner of the Half-Eagle Stakes at New-Orleans; *Maggie B. B.*, who beat the flying colts *Hamburg*, *Lynchburg* and *Enquirer*, with six others, for the Young America Stake at Nashville; *Enquirer*, who won the George Bradley Stake at Memphis; *Lynchburg*, who won among other races the Willard Hotel Stakes at Louisville, and *Hamburg*, whose mile record of 1:45 at Cincinnati is the fastest ever made. In this stake there are a number of promising and well-bred "dark" youngsters, who have yet to show their capabilities in public, and who may possibly eclipse the "dangerous division" who have already run successfully at two years old. The Monmouth Stake for all ages, $50 each, with $1,500 added, has twenty-one subscribers, and this race will rival in interest and importance those for the Westchester and Saratoga Cups. The distance is two miles and a half, and among the horses entered we find the undefeated *Narragansett*, contessedly the best horse of his year on the turf last season, and who this year has grown into a wonderfully fine, grand-looking horse; *Glenelg*, the winner of the Travers and Champion Stakes; *Flora McIvor*, who won the Long Island four-mile-heat race last Fall; *Helmbold*, *Sundown*, *The Banshee*, (winner of last year's Westchester Cup;) *Vauxhall*, of Saratoga Cup notoriety; *Corsican*, and the thrice-victorious *Coquette* at the recent New-Orleans meeting. This will be a most exciting race, and the meeting of such famous and fleet racers will be of no ordinary interest among turfmen. The Mansion House Stake for three-year olds, two miles, has an entry of twenty-four, and we notice among the lot several heavily engaged dark colts, noticeably the wonderfully high-bred *Leland*, who, in his sanguine trainer's opinion, is the prospective winner of the Dinner Party Stakes; *Canonicus*, the grand-looking son of *Prophet*, and *Jessie Dixon*, the dam of *Narragansett*; and *Jerseyman*, by *Vandal*, out of *Emma Wright*, the dam of *Mollie Jackson*. The Stetson House Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, has thirty-one entries, the produce of the renowned racing sires *Eclipse*, *Kentucky*, *Censor*, *Prophet*, *Lexington*, *Asteroid*, *War Dance*, *Jerome Edgar*, *Australian*, *Lightning*, *Atherstone*, and *Revolver*. This is the first season that the stock of *Kentucky*, *Asteroid* and *Jerome Edgar* have appeared in public, and considerable interest will be attached to their debuts on the turf. The Robins Stake, for three-year olds, for a purse of $3,000, $50 entrance, play or pay, two-mile heats, has twenty-five subscribers, among them *Leland*, *Foster*, *Enquirer*, *Maggie B. B.*, (entered twice) and *Lynchburg*. This will be a hot race, and one in which it will be difficult to pick out the absolute winner. The great four-mile-heat race, the Restoration Stakes, has fifteen entries, the largest entry ever known for a race of this distance, and nearly all are horses that have distinguished themselves on the turf. Among them we notice *Abdel Kader*, who won the four-mile purse at Saratoga, and his conqueror, *Abdel Kader* in the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park; *Crossland*, the famous Western four-miler; *Flora McIvor* and *Carrie Atherton*. Such a galaxy of renowned long-distance cracks has never before been seen on the track together, and we feel assured that the result of the race will show that the thoroughbreds of the present day are fully equal, if not superior, in speed, gameness and endurance, to the racers of the past, who shed such luster on the turf a quarter of a century ago.

ENTRIES TO THE STAKES.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL STAKE.—For three-year olds; purse, $1,000; subscription $50, play or pay; mile heats. Closed with the following nominations:

1. August Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar—imp. Fleur de Champs.
2. L. G. Morris' ch. f. Vinca, by Censor—Verbena.
3. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton—Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel.
4. Dennison & Crawford's ch. f. by Censor—imp. L'Anglaise.
5. D. McDonald's b. c. Belmont, by Lexington—Alabama.
6. Edw. Thompson's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington—Lucy Fowler.
7. Carroll & Coar's br. c. by Doneraile—Canary Bird.
8. D. Swigert's b. c. Musketeer, by Lexington—Heiress.
9. A. Buford's b. c. Enquirer, by imp. Leamington—Lida.
10. Jas. A. Grinstead & Co.'s b. c. Harie, by imp. Australian—Brenna.
11. Jas. A. Grinstead & Co.'s b. f. by Lightning—Sister of Ruric.
12. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington—Roxana.
13. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Serang, by Lexington—Greek Slave.
14. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by Australian—Mollie Saffel.
15. B. G. Thomas' br. f. Zinga, by Knight of St. George—by Star Davis.
16. Odin Bowie's ch. c. John Happy, by Brown Dick—Sally Woodward.
17. Thos. G. Moore's ch. c. Foster, by Lexington—Verona.
18. Thos. G. Moore's ch. f. Maggie B. B., by Australian—Madaline.
19. M. A. Littell's b. f. Betsey Hicks, by imp. Hartington—Optima.
20. D. J. Crouse's b. f. by Australian—by imp. Yorkshire.
21. Bacon & Holland's b. c. Lynchburg, by Australian—Neutrality.
22. Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mosart, by Australian—by Lexington.
23. Jas. McCormack's b. f. by imp. Australian—Dolly Morgan.
24. A. K. Richard's ch. f. Sister of Charity, by Knight of St. George—the dam of John Kilgour.
25. W. Cottrill's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone—Lillie Ward.
26. W. Cottrill's gr. c. Fireball, by Lightning—Dixie.
27. W. H. Williamson's br. f. Lady Petra, by Lightning—Ansel's dam.

MONMOUTH STAKE—For all ages; purse $1,500; subscription $50; two miles and a half. Closed with the following nominations:

1. August Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel—imp. Babta, four years.
2. Dennison & Crawford's b. c. Narragansett, by Eclipse—Jessie Dixon, four years.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Niagara, by Lexington—Bay Leaf, four years.
4. Purdy & Wither's ch. f. Tasmania, by Australian—by Lexington, four years.
5. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Colton—Josephine B. Rowan, four years.
6. J. W. Weldon's b. m. Flora McIvor, by Lexington—Floride, six years.
7. R. W. Walden's ch. h. General Yorke, by Planet—Albine, six years.
8. Odin Bowie's ch. c. Pontoon, by Doneraile—Undine, four years.
9. R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans—imp. Eleanor, four years.
10. R. W. Cameron's (James R. Smith, Jr.,) b. f. Rejected, by imp. Hartington—Columbia, three years.
11. Wm. R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, by Australian—Lavender, four years.
12. H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, by Rhynodyne—Roxana, four years.
13. H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington—Olio, four years.
14. Col. J. J. O'Fallon's ch. h. Sundown, by Uncle Vic—imp. Sunny South, five years.
15. Col. J. J. O'Fallon's b. m. The Banshee, by Lexington—Balloon, five years.
16. Edward Thompson's b. h. Vauxhall, by Lexington—Verona, five years.
17. D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Plowman, by Bonnie Scotland—by Ringgold, four years.
18. Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, by Uncle Vic—by Sovereign, four years.
19. Bacon & Holland's b. f. Nannie Douglass, by Rodgers—by Wagner, four years.
20. Fisher & Carson's br. h. Sir Archibald, late Governor McConnell, by Ruric—by Cracker, five years.
21. Jas. McCormick's ch. f. Coquette, by Lexington—Susan Harris, four years.

MANSION HOUSE STAKE—For three-year-olds; purse $1,000; subscription $50, play or pay; two miles. Closed with the following nominations:

1. F. Morris' blk. c. Cavalier, by imp. Eclipse—Etiquette.
2. Dennison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor—Pasta.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Notice, by Lexington—Novice.
4. M. H. Sanford's ch. c. Jerseyman, by Vandal—Emma Wright.
5. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Colossus—by Revenna.
6. F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, by Eugene—by Claude Melnotte.
7. J. S. Watson's ch. g. Canonicus, by Prophet—Jennie Dixon.
8. W. Jennings' b. c. Kildare, by Lexington—Lulu Horton.
9. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, by Lightning—by imp. Yorkshire.
10. Hunter & Travis' ch. c. Scathlocck, by Eclipse—Fanny Washington.
11. D. Swigert's b. f. Morlacchi, by Lexington—Banner.
12. Clark & Grimstead's Charette, by Lightning—Lorette.
13. B. G. Thomas & Co.'s gr. c. Javert, by Lightning—by Knight of St. George.
14. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington—Roxana.
15. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Serang, by Lexington—Greek Slave.
16. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by Australian—Mollie Saffel.
17. B. G. Thomas' b. f. Talaria, by Australian—Lady Taylor.
18. W. Eckersen's ch. c. Tammany, by Lexington—Lis Mardis.
19. M. A. Littell's ch. f. Maggie B.B., by Australian—Madaline.
20. Bacon & Holland's b. c. Lynchburg, by Australian—Neutrality.
21. Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mosart.
22. D. J. Crouse's b. f. by Australian—by Yorkshire.
23. A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Sister of Charity, by imp. Knight of St. George—by imp. Glencoe.
24. A. Keene Richards' b. c. War Path, by War Dance—Glycera.

STETSON HOUSE STAKE—For two-year olds; purse, $1,000; subscription, $50, play or pay; one mile. Closed with the following nominations:

1. F. Morris' b. c. by imp. Eclipse—Mollie Jackson.
2. F. Morris' b. f. by imp. Eclipse—Vanity.
3. August Belmont's b. c. Idaho, by Kentucky—Vaima.
4. August Belmont's b. c. His Lordship, by Kentucky—Her Ladyship.
5. Dennison & Crawford's b. c. Electron, by Censor—The Gloaming.
6. Dennison & Crawford's b. c. Mascus, by Prophet—Jessie Dixon.
7. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Bingaman, by Asteroid—Bay Leaf.
8. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, by Lexington—Mildred.
9. James B. Clay's ch. c. War Whoop, by War Dance—Violette.
10. James S. Watson's b. c. Precedent, by Censor or Jerome Edgar—Nannie Lewis.
11. Hunter & Travis' ch. c. Calogram, by Censor—Maud.
12. Hunter & Travis' ch. f. Temptress, by Censor—Jenny Rose.
13. Hunter & Travis' b. f. Millrace, by Kentucky—Mill Creek.
14. Hunter & Travis' b. c. Periwig, by Edgar—Chignon.
15. Hunter & Travis' b. f. Bessie Woodville, by Edgar—L'Angleise.
16. L. W. Jerome's ch. f. by Kentucky—Gilda.
17. J. W. Pennock's ch. f. Belle Chalan, by Lexington—Rebecca T. Price.
18. D. McDaniels' br. f. Lady Elizabeth, by Atherstone—Wombat.
19. D. McDaniels' ch. c. by Blackbird—by Planet.
20. John O'Donnell's gr. f. by Lightning—by imp. Sovereign.
21. F. Bissick's ch. c. Abdel Koree, own brother of Abdel Kader.
22. J. O'Donnell's (N. Y.) br. c. by Asteroid—Lavender.
23. D. Swigert's ch. f. Fanchon, by Australian—Idlewild.
24. Hon. Zeb. Ward's ch. c. Commerce, by Bonnie Scotland—Cottage Girl.
25. James A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning—Sister of Ruric.
26. James A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Lexington—Sallie Lewis.
27. James A. Grinstead's ch. c. by Australian—Nellie Gray.
28. H. P. McGrath's ch. c. McKinney, by War Dance—Roxana.
29. M. A. Littell's ch. f. Rattan, by Lexington—Lizzie Morgan.
30. D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Chance, by Revolver—by Oliver.
31. A. Keene Richard's b. c. by imp. Knight of St. George, out of the dam of John Kilgour.

ROBINS STAKE—For three-year olds; purse $3,000; subscription $50, play or pay; heats of two miles. Closed with the following nominations:

1. L. W. Jerome's b. c. by Warminster—Parachute.
2. Dennison & Crawford's br. g. by Censor—The Gloaming.
3. R. W. Cameron's (J. R. Smith, Jr.,) b. f. Rejected, by Hartington—Columbia.
4. Odin Bowie's ch. f. Hilarity, by Australian—Hilario.
5. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton—Rebecca T. Price.
6. F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, by Eugene—Claude Melnotte.
7. W. Jennings' b. c. Kildare, by Lexington—Lulu Horton.
8. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, by Lightning—by Yorkshire.
9. D. Swigert's b. c. Kingfisher, by Lexington—imp. Eltham Lass.
10. A. Buford's b. c. Enquirer, by imp. Leamington—Lida.
11. Thos. G. Moore's ch. c. Foster, by Lexington—Verona.
12. Thomas G. Moore's ch. f. Maggie B. B., by Australian—Madaline.
13. Hon. Zeb. Ward's b. f. Mandano, by Lexington—by imp. Hooton.
14. J. A. Grinstead & Co.'s b. c. Harie, by imp. Australian—Brenna.
15. Clark & Grinstead's Flash of Lightning, by Lightning—imp. Cicely Jopsin.
16. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington—Roxana.
17. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Serang, by Lexington—Greek Slave.
18. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by Australian—Mollie Saffel.
19. B. G. Thomas' ch. c. Rival, by Australian—Margravine.
20. M. A. Littell's ch. f. Maggie B. B., Australian—Madaline.
21. D. J. Crouse's b. f. by Australian—by imp. Yorkshire.
22. Bacon & Holland's b. c. Lynchburg, by Australian—Neutrality.
23. Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mosart, by Australian—by Lexington.
24. Jas. McCormack's br. f. by Australian—Dolly Morgan.
25. W. Cottrill's gr. c. Fireball, by Lightning—Dixie.

RESTORATION STAKE—For all ages; purse $5,000; subscription $100; play or pay; heats of four miles. Closed with the following nominations:

1. Thomas W. Doswell's b. h. Abdel Kader, by imp. Australian—Rescue, five years.
2. Col. James J. O'Fallon's ch. Plantaganet, by Planet—Rosa Bonheur, six years.
3. Col. James J. O'Fallon's ch. h. Sundown, by Uncle Vic, imp. Sunny South, by Irish Birdcatcher, five years.
4. A. Buford's b. h. Crossland, by Lexington—by Albion, five years.
5. R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans—imp. Eleanor, four years.
6. Odin Bowie's ch. c. Pontoon, by Doneraile—Undine, four years.
7. Odin Bowie's b. c. Legatee, by Lexington—Levity, four years.
8. J. W. Weldon's b. m. Flora McIvor, by Lexington—Floride, six years.
9. D. McDaniels' b. f. Oak Leaf, by Oakland—Leisure, four years.
10. D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, by Lexington—Julia, aged.
11. H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, by Rhynodyne—Roxana, four years.
12. H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, by Hunter's Lexington—Olio, four years.
13. H. P. McGrath's ch. g. Erin, by Endorser—Roxana, six years.
14. Bacon & Holland's b. f. Nannie Douglass, by Rodgers—by Wagner, four years.
15. A. Keene Richard's b. m. Carrie Atherton, by Lexington—Glycera, five years.

The Fashion Course Purses—Entries.

The following are the entries for the Fashion Course purses which closed Thursday evening:

PURSE NO. 1—$1,000.—For horses that have never beaten three minutes; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second and $100 to the third.

1. Asa J. Whitson's r. m. Lady Phillipa.
2. F. J. Nodine's b. m. Lotta.
3. J. Murphy's b. m. Duchess.
4. M. Roden's b. g. Charley Green.
5. E. Robert's b. m. ——
6. D. Mace's s. g. Gwynne.
7. A. Patterson's b. m. Lady Jane.
8. Ellis' ch. s. Billy.
9. B. Doble's s. m. Gipsy.

PURSE NO. 2—$1,000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:38; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second and $100 to the third.

1. J. L. Doty's b. m. Topsy.
2. D. Mace's b. g. Dresden.
3. D. Pfifer's b. s. H. W. Genet.
4. A. W. Worcester's bk. g. General McClellan.
5. W. H. Saunders' b. g. Western New-York.
6. F. J. Nodine's blk. m. Experiment.

PURSE NO. 3—$1,000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:34; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, $100 to the third.

1. J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Sayers.
2. D. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson.
3. C. Taylor's gr. m. Snowflake.
4. B. Daniels' b. g. Butcher Boy.
5. R. Renner's ch. g. Colonel Fisk, formerly No Name.
6. M. Roden's ch. g. Finegan.
7. W. H. Saunders' b. m. Belle of Clyde.

PURSE NO. 4—$1,000.—For all stallions; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

W. Borst's br. s. Geo. Wilkes.
Did not fill.

PURSE NO. 5—$1,000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:44; $600 to the first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

1. J. H. Whitson's s. g. Clarence.
2. J. H. Doty's s. g. G. W. Patterson.
3. G. Mace's s. g. Little Dan.
4. B. Daniels' r. m. Village Girl.
5. J. Lovett's blk. m. Kate McGowan.
6. W. H. Saunders' blk. m. Experiment.

PURSE NO. 6—$1,000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:26; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, $100 to third.

1. W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley.
2. D. Mace's s. m. Idol.
3. J. McKee's g. g. Surprise.
4. W. H. Saunders' b. g. Western New-York.

PURSE NO. 7—$1,000.—For horses that have never beaten 2:40; $600 to the first horse, $300 to second, $100 to third.

1. J. L. Doty's b. m. Lady Augusta.
2. J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Murphy.
3. D. Mace's blk. m. Tempest.
4. J. Lovett's b. m. Lady Franklin.
5. M. Roden's br. g. Penobscot Chief.
6. W. H. Saunders' blk. m. Experiment.

PURSE NO. 8—$2,500.—For all horses; $1,400 to the first horse, $500 to the second and $250 to the third.

1. W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes.
2. C. Champlin's br. g. George Palmer.

The Saratoga Stakes Entries.

We have received the list of entries for the events at the Saratoga July meeting, which closed on the 15th of April. For the sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which *Narragansett* won last year, we find fifteen horses entered, including last year's victor, *Glenelg*, winner of the Travers and Champion Stakes last year; *Nellie James*, winner of the Hopeful Stakes at Jerome Park Spring meeting; *Sanford*, winner of the Fordham Stakes; *General Duke*, *Maggie B. B.*, who showed herself such a flying two-year old last season; *Corsican*, *Pompey Payne*, and *Cottrill*, all proved first-class racers. The Flash Stakes for two-year olds, dash of half a mile, has twenty entries, and the Summer Handicap, two and a quarter miles, for all ages, has thirteen. The Saratoga Cup, which *Bayonet* won in the memorable race last year, has this time eighteen subscribers, among them *Narragansett*, *Vespucius*, *Glenelg*, *Sanford*, *Flora McIvor*, *Cottrill*, *Hamburg*, *Coquette*, *Corsican* and others. This will prove a highly interesting race, and will well maintain the prestige of this important event. The Sequel Stakes has sixteen entries.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the Banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending April 12, 1870:

Edwin L. Abbott, Thomas E. Allison, Rev. Thomas Kieran, Rev. William Kieran, D.D., Victor A. Sartori, Mrs. Dr. E. Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Ellwood Wilson, Jr., Mrs. A. W. Maison, Mrs. F. Denckla, Miss Kate Maison, Miss Annie Maison, Philadelphia. Henry A. Smythe, Miss Smythe, Miss Halliard, Miss Townsend, Wm. T. Fanshawe, E. J. Woolsey, Jr., R. P. Lounsberg, R. Wilde Wayman, John F. Howard, Mrs. A. F. Crane, E. A. Quintard, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney E. Morse, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Church, Miss Church, Miss Alice Church, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, New-York. Josh. T. Atkinson, Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Culver, Chicago. Wm. Frew, Pittsburg. Mr. B. B. Hart, New-Orleans. Rev. John Quinn, D.D., Edward Mougan, Providence, R. I. H. C. Cameron, Princeton, N. J. John F. Crinton and family, Pennsylvania.

TELEGRAMS.

An Unknown Steamer in the Ice Off the Coast of Greenland.

Vessels Dispatched from Ireland to Her Assistance.

Rumored Recall of the British Minister at Athens.

Twelve Men Buried Under a Fallen Arch in London.

Richmond—The Great Disaster—Decision of the Mayors' Case.

EUROPE.

A Ray of Hope—A Steamer in Greenland Ice—The British House of Commons—Reported Recall of the British Minister to Greece.

LONDON, April 29.—The Cork *Constitution* says vessels have been dispatched to the relief of a steamer reported fast in the ice off the coast of Greenland. Dundee vessels returning from Greenland bring 800 tons of seal-oil ....The *Examiner* says the fallacy pervading the entire debate in Parliament on colonial affairs is that local liberty and imperial solidarity are incompatible. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, alluded to the attempt made on the life of Mr. BUXTON, and said the assassin was still at large. Mr. GLADSTONE announced that debate in Committee on the Irish Land bill would be resumed on Monday; Mr. NEWDEGATE's motion for an inquiry into monastic institutions would next be considered, and discussion on the Red River difficulty was postponed until May 27. Mr. GLADSTONE said the important principles of the Irish Land bill had already been settled, and he hoped to be able to resume the consideration of the Education bill at an early day. Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to a question, said while he was War Secretary, Mr. BOXER, the inventor, was dismissed from the employment of the Government on the discovery that he retained money from and interest in his inventions. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. BENTINCK, stated that the Government declined to urge the *Tornado* claims on Spain. The Government had become convinced that the *Tornado* was leaving to enter the Chilian service when she was seized. The Metropolitan Poor Relief bill was considered in Committee, and reported to the House. The bill legalizing marriages with deceased wife's sister passed. The House, after the transaction of an unusually large amount of business, adjourned at 2 A. M. ....At the Croydon races, today, the Shirley plate was won by Mr. C. W. FITZWILLIAMS' b. f. *Snowden*. The Metropolitan Plate was won by Mr. J. SMITH's b. c. *Paganini*. The Claiming Handicap was won by Capt. SKIPWORTH's b. c. *Satellite*.

VIENNA, April 29.—A report has reached this city from Athens that Mr. ERSKINE, the British Minister, has been recalled.

Twelve Men Buried Under a Fallen Arch—Two Fatally Injured—Attempted Assassination of a Member of Parliament—The House of Lords—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, April 29.—The arch of the new Metropolitan Railway, under the northern end of Blackfriar's Bridge, gave way today. Men were at work in the tunnel at the time, and twelve were buried in the ruins. All were taken out alive; but seven were badly, if not fatally, injured, and others were slightly bruised. Two have since died in the hospital....Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. P., was shot at this afternoon by his Secretary, but was not hurt. His assailant, whose name is WHITE, immediately fled, and has not yet been arrested. There is little doubt that he was insane....In the House of Lords, to-night, the High Court of Justice bill was recommitted. Lord ROMILLY urged the difficulty of blending law and equity in the case of injunctions. Lords CAIRNS and WESTBURY said such difficulties applied to procedure, not to principle. Lord PENZANCE supported the bill. The House adjourned.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* of today has an article on American affairs, wherein it comments on "the amelioration of American opinion during the past few years. It is now impossible," the writer says, "to find an American who will admit having opposed the right of the negroes to vote."....The project of a ship-canal from Liverpool to Manchester has been revived....The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury is less alarming than was reported by the *Churchman* yesterday....The rumor circulated yesterday, (which, however, is generally discredited,) that the American Consul at Yeddo had been killed by the natives, has had a very depressing effect on the Japanese loans recently introduced here.

The Spanish Regency—Fresh Outbreaks—Spanish Refugees—The Pope and the Daru Note.

MADRID, April 29.—The journals of this city today deny the rumored withdrawal of Marshal SERRANO to make way for the establishment of a regency composed of three persons. Outbreaks occurred last evening at Alcala, in the province of Sorea, and at Santiago, though they were soon repressed. At the latter place 100 of the insurgents were arrested and imprisoned.

PARIS, April 29.—About three hundred refugees who had been compromised in the late troubles in Spain, arrived in France yesterday.

ROME, April 29.—The Pope still persists in withholding M. DARU's note from the Ecumenical Council, notwithstanding the concurrence of the Great Powers expressed therein.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Weekly Register*, the recognized organ of the Roman Catholics here, and well instructed as to the movements of the Vatican, says the Ecumenical Council has work before it for a year.

The Plebiscitum—Exciting Discussions—Impeachment of the Emperor Proposed at a Public Meeting—Arrest of the Proposer.

PARIS, April 29.—M. OLLIVIER publishes another circular, in which he replies to the manifesto just issued by the Electoral Committee of M. THIERS. He brands the assertion that according to the new Constitution the Emperor may do as he pleases, as an error too gross to deceive, and declares it could only have been put forward by persons who considered the electors a pack of fools. M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to his constituents advising them to vote "Yes." M. LERMINA, who at a public meeting last night urged the impeachment of the Emperor, was arrested this morning. JULES FAVRE indorses the manifesto on the *plebiscitum* issued by the Deputies of the Left and the Opposition journalists. The Cardinal Archbishop of Chambery and the Bishop of Gap have ordered their clergy to vote in the affirmative. The Court, it is said, will go to St. Cloud and there remain during the week in which the *plebiscitum* is taken. The tour of the Prince Imperial in the Provinces is deferred. The meetings held yesterday to discuss matters relative to the *plebiscite* were more turbulent than ever. One held by the opponents of the *plebiscite* in this city was dissolved by the authorities because an accusation of the Emperor was proposed. The people separated without rioting, though they expressed their disapproval by cheering for a republic and singing the Marseillaise. Many other meetings were held in the city, which, however, were generally orderly. At some of these it was resolved that all those in favor of a republic would vote "no." ....Further demonstrations on the part of the students are expected on the opening of the Medical College next Monday.

RICHMOND, VA.

Story of Another Witness—Miraculous Escape—Two Lives Probably Saved by Delay.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by Major JOHN W. DANIEL, of the Virginia House of Delegates, to the editor of the Lynchburg, Va., *Republican* relative to the Richmond disaster. It is published in the *Republican* of today which reached here to-night:

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.

The Conservative caucus had held a session in the Hall of the House of Delegates at 10 o'clock, and had adjourned about 11. It being generally known that at 12 o'clock the Supreme Court would render its decision in the Chahoon-Ellison case, a large concourse of citizens, members of the Bar and of the General Assembly, had filled the Court-room and the gallery by 11¼. The Court-room is just over the north-east wing of the Hall of the House of Delegates, and was occupied during the Confederate days by the Virginia Senate. I entered the Chamber about the hour above mentioned, and took my seat with Messrs. MCCAUL, MAHOOD, HATCHER and GREER, of the House of Delegates, immediately in front of the elevated bench, where were the seats of the Judges who were momentarily expected, as all was in readiness for the anticipated proceedings. On one side of the bar sat WELLS and CHANDLER; on the other NEESON and MEREDITH, of counsel on either side. WISE and DANIEL had not yet entered, and within and behind the bar were the densely-packed crowd of lawyers and people, all eagerly awaiting the event of the long and hard judicial contest. The crash came like an earthquake. Of a sudden there was a crackling of timbers, and the gallery opposite the bench came plunging and crushing into the middle of the room upon the congregated mass, and instantaneously the floor itself quivered and caved in, opening a vast crater into which sank gallery, timbers and their massive weight of human beings sitting near the bench, with no possibility of escape. What added to the horror and peril of the scene, the great ceiling of the Court-room itself, joists, planks and plaster, came with a crash from above, wounding or burying in the ruins those who had not been caught under the gallery or the falling timbers of the floor. Escape was not thought of by those far in the room. The walls shaking, the floor sinking, the ceiling pouring down, every avenue seemed cut off and utter annihilation certain. But happily for a number of us near the bench, a narrow margin of the room about the breadth of the bench clung to the walls, the bench itself being unoccupied and not so much strained, and throwing ourselves forward we grasped the railings that guard it, and thus held on at the very brink of the vortex. The railings, too, protected a good many from the timbers of the ceiling, by breaking the force of their fall. MCCAUL was the first one of those clinging to the railings to extricate himself from the *débris* of the ceiling which covered us, and in that spirit of gallant and unselfish courage which makes hearts warm toward him, he paused to help those who were less fortunate, instead of making good his own escape. The door of the conference room, where the Judges were in consultation, happily opens at that end of the Hall, and soon those who were not pinned to the floor climbed through the ruins and through it reached the uninjured portion of the building and the open air. MCCAUL, MAHOOD and myself, with the exception of slight bruises, were not hurt; and GREER and HATCHER were equally fortunate. On the outside there was consternation spread as if by electricity. The fire-bells sounded, and in a few minutes the hook and ladders of the Fire Brigade came into the square at a double-quick, all hands intent upon the rescue. I was too much bruised and shocked to remain as a spectator or to take part in assisting the wounded; but the scene as it appeared at its happening was the embodiment of horrific chaos—a wreck of matter, a crush of human life, a nightmare of wild, shattered ruin, with a cloud of dust arising from and obscuring it, like smoke from a volcano.

The following story is an item of interest so far as the Richmond disaster is concerned, and shows that the speeches of at least one Congressman have been productive of some good. On Wednesday morning, the date of the calamity, Mr. LINCOLN, ex-member of Congress from New-York, was in Richmond, and about 10½ o'clock in the morning called on one of the State Senators of Virginia in reference to a bill before the Legislature. The Senator proposed that they should go to the Capitol to hear the decision in reference to the Mayoralty. As they were starting to go, Mr. LINCOLN gave the Senator half a dozen copies of Gen. FARNSWORTH's speeches on the Virginia question in the House of Representatives, whereupon the Senator remarked: "Wait until I address these to some of my friends." He sat down at a table for a few minutes, and they then proceeded to the Capitol and arrived at the room of the door just as the floor fell. The short delay of addressing the speeches saved in all probability two lives.

Funerals of Victims of the Disaster—Two More of the Wounded Dying—Proclamation of a Day of Prayer—The Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29.—Twelve funerals of victims of the disaster took place today, including that of E. M. SCHOFIELD, City Assessor and brother of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, which was attended by nearly 2,000 people, and those of JULIUS HOBSON, Collector of City Taxes, and WILLIAM A. CHARTERS, Chief of the Fire Department. The last-named funeral was attended by an immense crowd. The body was conveyed on an engine, followed by all the other engines of the department, decorated with evergreens. The funeral of Dr. BROCK, of the *Examiner*, was attended by a large number. A delegation of the Washington Press, including Messrs. ARTHUR SHEPHERD, of the *Republican*; MCBRIDE, of the *Chronicle*, and GODWIN, of the *Star*, were also present at Dr. BROCK's funeral. Major CALVERT, Ex-State Treasurer, and W. C. DUNHAM, of New-York, are dying, both victims of the late disaster. The business houses are still closed. Gov. WALKER has written a letter to Gen. CANBY, thanking him for his kindness in furnishing a surgeon, and for other kindnesses to the wounded by the late disaster. A telegram was received by the Secretary of State today from Mayor FOX, of Philadelphia, stating that subscriptions were being raised in that city for the sufferers, and that Mr. CHILDS, of the *Public Ledger*, had headed it with $1,000. A merchant of Chicago has also advised the Relief Committee to draw on him for necessary funds. No further deaths have occurred today.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. WALKER to-night issued the following proclamation:

A great calamity has befallen the State, and especially its chief city, in the appalling event of Wednesday, the 27th instant, in that fearful catastrophe which partly destroyed the capitol of the State. Many of our most eminent and valuable citizens, some of them in the service of the Commonwealth, were suddenly, and under circumstances of the greatest terror and agony, stricken from life, and a large number of others were fatally or shockingly injured. The public sympathy and sensibility so painfully aroused by this heart-rending occurrence should find appropriate expression in prayer to Almighty God, by whose mysterious providence the destinies of individuals as well as of States and nations are ruled and controlled. I therefore recommend that Wednesday, the 4th day of May next be observed by all the people of the Commonwealth as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that on that day they assemble in their churches and places of worship, and in such manner and with such solemnities as befit the melancholy occasion, testify their grief for the dead, and their sympathies for the suffering and bereaved, and reverently acknowledge the dependence of all things earthly upon an all-wise Providence.

(Signed,) GILBERT C. WALKER, Governor of Virginia.

Both Houses of the Legislature met in the Circuit Court Building today, the Senate in the Chamber and the House on the southern wing of the building. They adopted a resolution to meet at the Exchange Hotel temporarily. The death of Senator BLAND was announced, and appropriate eulogies delivered by Conservative members. The Registration bill was finally passed.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SUFFERERS.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29.—A meeting of citizens was held this afternoon to take action in reference to the Richmond calamity. The meeting was largely attended by the most prominent and respectable citizens. Judge BATTLE, late of the Supreme Court, presided. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy and condolence, and declaring that on Wednesday next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., all business should be suspended and the bells tolled, and requesting the various ministers to hold services in their churches on that day. A Committee was appointed to receive donations for the sufferers.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—A Committee was appointed today by the Chamber of Commerce to recommend some suitable action in regard to the Richmond catastrophe.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Miss VAN LEW, Post-mistress at Richmond, has written to Mayor FOX appealing to Philadelphia for aid. Mayor FOX has called a meeting for Saturday next. He says: "In view of the dread nature of the calamity, and the wide-spread distress it has manifestly caused to the families of the sufferers, and the direct appeal made to the people of Philadelphia, the Mayor deems it advisable to solicit the counsel and the co-operation of the citizens on the subject of the response to be made to this appeal."

[The full details of the disaster, furnished by the Richmond papers, together with an account of the first great calamity in that unfortunate city—the burning of the Richmond Theater in 1811—are given on the fifth page.]

The Mayoralty Case Decided—Mayor Ellyson Declared the Lawful Mayor.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia at 10 o'clock this morning decided that the Enabling act passed by the Legislature was constitutional, and that HENRY K. ELLYSON, and not GEORGE CHAHOON, is the lawful Mayor of this city, and that all acts of Mr. ELLYSON, in accordance with the State law, are legal and binding. Mr. CHAHOON, under his formal agreement, will retire from the field, and Mr ELLYSON remains Mayor of the city. The Court was unanimous. The opinion is voluminous, and covers every point raised.

At 6 o'clock this afternoon all the city property in the possession of Mayor CHAHOON was surrendered by him to Mayor ELLYSON, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

CANADA.

The Free List of Imports—The Red River—A Compromise to be Proposed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 29.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Hon. M. HOLTON's motion to put coke and coal on the free list was defeated by a large majority. Sir GEO. E. CARTIER announced that the Red River delegates had been consulted by the Government. DONALD A. SMITH's report of his mission to Red River was laid before the House. He recommends that a strong military force be sent to that territory as soon as practicable. The following is reported to be the plan of compromise to be offered by the Government: First—It is proposed to organize a small province on both sides of Red River, about 150 miles square, which will cover the settlements of the half-breeds. Second—The Legislature shall have control of the public lands of the province. Third—A subsidy shall be granted by the Dominion for colonial expenses. Fourth—The balance of the new territory shall be governed from Ottawa.

THE INDIANS.

The Murder of Buck's Surveying Party—The Danger of Making an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—An official letter from Capt. POOLE, Indian Agent at the Whetstone Agency, Dakota, dated April 16, to Gov. BURBANK, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in reference to a letter from the latter intimating that the Indians who murdered Buck's surveying party in Nebraska last Fall were at that agency, states that he had made diligent inquiry among the Indians, and could not get any definite or satisfactory information on that subject. The chiefs seem inclined to evade any discussion of the matter, or give any positive or decided answer to questions. The Agent suggests, in regard to action being taken at the present time, that it would be impracticable to make any arrests or do anything that would make any excitement at present. The Brule and Ogallala Sioux that have rations furnished them at the Agency, are in a very unsettled condition, and if any effort is made at a further investigation, they would undoubtedly abandon the reservation, break up into small war parties and go South.

Request of the Sioux for Clothing and Ammunition—Sharp Reply of Gen. Sherman.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Gen. SHERMAN, in reply to the request of RED CLOUD, the Sioux chief, for clothing and ammunition for his warriors, and for permission for himself and fifty of his band to proceed to Washington to confer with the President, says that these Indians should be told plainly and emphatically to return to the Reservation set apart by their treaty with the Peace Commissioners and stay there. The commandant at Fetterman might let them have a little clothing, but not a particle of ammunition. As to their going to Washington he thought the President would oppose it; still these matters would have to be laid before the Indian Bureau before they could be positively settled. Gen. SHERMAN adds: "We might as well commence to deal with these people now as to wait longer." Six hundred and twenty men of the Fourteenth Infantry passed through Chicago en route for the Indian country.

The Georgia Legislature—Sympathy with the Richmond Sufferers.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—In the House today, the only important action was an effort to seat six members who claimed to have been elected under the authority of the old organization. A resolution to that effect was adopted—yeas 66, nays 59. There were many absentees. Notice was given for a reconsideration to-morrow. Resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the Legislature of Georgia with the sufferers by the accident at Richmond were adopted by both Houses. In the Senate a resolution was adopted continuing the Appropriation act of 1869 for two quarters of this year—yeas 29, nays 11. A resolution continuing the Tax act of 1869 was adopted by the same vote. A resolution authorizing the Governor to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, accruing prior to July 1, 1870, in accordance with the code, was adopted—yeas 18, nays 15. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three in the Senate and five in the House to investigate the affairs of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, as requested by the Governor. A resolution was adopted continuing in force the Relief act of last session.

The Pacific Coast—Injury to Crops by Drouth—The Negro Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The United States steamer *Mohican* arrived from Victoria today. She will soon proceed to South American waters....A mass meeting of working men was held last night, at which it was decided to oppose in the approaching election the proposition to grant subsidies to the Southern Pacific Railroad unless the Company will pledge itself not to employ Chinese labor....The long dry spell has done great injury to the crops, and in portions of the State they are reported as failures....The County Judge of Los Angeles has decided that colored people cannot be registered until appropriate legislation is had on the Fifteenth Amendment.

Boating at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 29.—The boat-race today between the first and second classes of the Naval Academy, four-oared, paper-shell boats, without coxswain, three miles, took place at 6 o'clock. The first class were the victors by 27 seconds. The time was as follows: First class, 21 minutes 1 second; second class, 21 minutes 28 seconds. Strokes—First class, 44 going, 43 returning; second class, 39 going, 41 returning. The following is a list of the crews: First class—HUBBARD, stroke; W. S. HOLLIDAY, second; WM. M. WOOD, third; and MERRIAM, bow. Second Class—F. C. WOOD, stroke; GALLOWAY, second; GUERTIN, third, and WARD, bow. The contest between the Third and Fourth Classes, lapstroke gigs, four oars, two miles, was won by the Fourth Class by 1 minute and 29 seconds. Time—Fourth Class, 19 minutes, 42 seconds; Third Class, 14 minutes, 25 seconds. The Fourth Class boat came in 220 feet ahead. Mr. WM. BLAKE was the umpire.

EJECTMENT OF A NEGRO.

A Suit Against a Baltimore City Railroad Company—Damages Awarded to the Plaintiff.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—The case of ALEXANDER THOMPSON, colored, of New-York, against the Baltimore City Passenger Railroad Company, to recover damages laid at $2,500 for trespass and forcible ejectment from the interior of one of their cars to the front platform, on the 30th of October last, began in the United States Circuit Court, Judge GILES, yesterday, and concluded today. Upon the conclusion of the argument for the defense, Judge GILES announced that it was his custom, after hearing argument on the part of the defense, to require no other argument if he was satisfied as to the point in question. He would therefore dispense with any effort on the part of the plaintiff's counsel, and proceed to give his opinion upon the issue which had been presented to him. After quoting authorities, the Judge continued:

"Certainly, no one can be excluded from carriage by a common carrier on account of color, religious belief, political relations or prejudices; but while recognizing the right of the colored man to be carried on the same footing with the white man, is it reasonable to assign a different place in the cars to passengers of each color? If the place assigned to the colored man is in all respects as comfortable, safe and convenient as the one assigned to the white man, in what respect is he injured or his rights abridged? The question is, whether a public carrier may not, in the exercise of his private right of property, and in the due performance of his public duty, separate passengers by any other rule than that of sex. The ladies' car is known upon every well-regulated railroad, and its propriety is doubted by none. In the absence, therefore, of any legislation prohibiting the carrier from making any distinction between passengers on account of race or color, what is there to prevent him from so arranging his cars as to carry his colored passengers in one apartment and his white passengers in another? Would it not conduce to the comfort of both, and tend to secure order, preserve the peace, and preserve the rights of both carriers and passengers? Would not such a regulation be as reasonable and proper under all the circumstances as the one in reference to the separation of sexes?" The Judge said if the defendants had provided cars for the carriage of colored people, or assigned a place in each car for them, he would have held such regulations reasonable and proper. In the absence of such provision the Company had not discharged its duty as a common carrier of passengers, and there was nothing in the charter giving the Company the right to discriminate between passengers who were orderly and well-behaved, and paid their fare.

The jury, by the consent of counsel, assessed the damages at $10. Cars will be put upon all the routes on Monday next for the accommodation of the colored people.

Murder in Little Valley—A Man Sixty Years Old Kills His Wife with an Ax.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., April 29.—Mr. CHAS. SMITH, of Machias, in this county, after a quarrel with his wife yesterday morning, struck her with an ax, killing her instantly. He made no attempt to escape, and at his examination before a Justice, this morning, he pleaded guilty, and was committed to the County Jail in this village. Mr. SMITH is aged about sixty years, and for some time past has lived unhappily with his wife. He has heretofore borne a good reputation. He seems composed, though fully conscious of the position in which he is placed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—Last evening, while four deck hands of the steamer *St. Paul* were attempting to take a yawl from the bow to the stern of the steamer, they came in contact with the wheel, which was in motion. The yawl was capsized and three of the men were drowned. Their names are unknown.

BOSTON, April 29.—The trial of the South Boston Horse Railway Company for causing the death of JOHN GORMAN resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29.—A woman of low character called "Big-foot Moll," dressed in man's clothing, went to the house of SPENCER WOOD, near this city last night, for the purpose of doing mischief, and was shot and instantly killed by Mr. WOOD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—The Erie Railway steamers *Colorado* and *Jay Gould* arrived last evening from the upper lakes—the first through arrivals this season.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—CHARLES N. PARSONS was arrested here today, charged with bigamy. He married his first wife in Rome, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 29.—There was a terrific hail-storm at Tarrytown yesterday afternoon. There was considerable destruction of property. Founder's day was appropriately observed at Vassar College this evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—The Base-ball match this afternoon between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Lone Stars, of this city, resulted as follows: Red Stockings, 26; Lone Stars, 7.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29.—The fourth trial for the election of a Senator, in Newport, today, resulted in the choice of SAMUEL POWELL by 300 majority over GOULD, Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—A memorial service took place today in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in memory of the late Bishops THOMPSON and KINGSLEY.

READING, Penn., April 29.—SAMUEL MYERS, for thirty years publisher and proprietor of the Berks County *Press*, and the oldest printer of this city, died today, aged seventy-eight years.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 29.—The moulders' strike at Peekskill has ceased, and the Union men are returning to work at $3 per day.

The Experience of a Man who was Supposed to be Dead and was Placed in the Morgue.

The San Francisco *Alta California* gives the subjoined account of the experience of a German, who was supposed to have died in that city, and whose body was immediately removed and placed in the dead-house attached to the hospital in which he had been under treatment:

"The body was deposited in a case where two other bodies had already been placed, and between them. The cover was put on and the keeper of the dead-house retired for the night. About midnight a loud screaming and yelling of the most unearthly character was heard in the dead-house. The watchers heard it, the patients heard it, and the party who had charge of this portion of the building heard it also. The keeper of the dead-house was sought after, but being aware of what he was required to do, he sought concealment, preferring to let the ghosts fight it out among themselves, rather than attempt to become peacemaker. The yells and shouts in the dead-house still continued, while the door received an occasional bang, accompanied by the demands, "Open the door; let me out." At last the keeper was prevailed upon to proceed to the dead-house and open the door, when the ghostly form of the German, whose life had been a few hours previously pronounced extinct, and who had been dressed in the robes of the dead, stood before him. The keeper fainted outright, while the terrified German rushed headlong through the long halls and corridors of the building, spreading dismay and terror as he went. Some more courageous than the rest, caught and arrested him in his frantic career, but the next instant the poor German fell on the floor in a fit. The physician was at once sent for, and restoratives used, by which he was restored to consciousness, and although he is still weak and under treatment in the hospital, his recovery is considered certain. How he felt when he returned to consciousness, we give as he told it himself: "Vell, ven I got sick and vas in bed that day the doctor came to me and said I vas very sick. He vent away, and after he vent I fell asleep. I knew nothing more till I voke in de night, and there was no light. I put out my hand, and I could get no bed clothes, for I vas cold. I den put my hand to vone side to try for the bed-clothes, and, Och, vat you tink I got—vy a ded man! Dere he vos, cold enough sure. I roared mid all the power I had, and vas going avay by the other side, ven sure, I put my hand on another. Then I roared, and called, and cried out all I could, and ven I was getting up, my head struck a board that was covering me. 'Oh,' said I, 'vot does this mean, vere am I? Am I ded?' and I roared and bawled, and threw off the cover and jumped about as if I vas mad. And I knocked at the door vid my hands and feet, but nobody would open it for me, and I thought I vas ded myself. I vas not shure. I had the ded man's dress on me. At last the door opened, and ven I looked at the man vat opened it he fell down mid fear, and I ran till I vas caught. Then I fainted, and ven I come to myself I thought it vas a dream. But it is as true as I am here."

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

The Ministerial Resignations—Causes of the Withdrawal of MM. Buffet and Daru—Legislative Proceedings—Party Movements—The Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 15, 1870.

This is Good Friday; half of Paris is in church, and half on the promenade of Longchamps, that antiquated locality which has lost with time alike its character and its physical plan. Meanwhile, the world of politics is busy. All that wise men predicted in regard to the French Ministerial crisis has come to pass. M. BUFFET, Minister of Finance, and Count DARU, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are no longer in office. Today's *Journal Officiel* publishes three decrees, the first appointing M. SEGRIS Minister of Finance; the second directing M. MAURICE RICHARD, Minister of Fine Arts, to head, *pro tem.*, the Ministry of Public Instruction, in the stead of M. SEGRIS, and the third ordering M. EMILE OLLIVIER to assume, *ad interim*, the control of foreign affairs in the place of M. DARU, M. OLLIVIER retaining, of course, the Premiership. The opinion I formed long ago as to the real causes of the resignation of these two Ministers of the Left Centre, who were regarded by many persons as the representatives of the Orleans party and the "conscious" instruments of M. THIERS has now been fully justified by events. The clerical organs of the Orleans fraction, and especially the *Français*, have repeated continually that M. DARU allowed the Emperor forty-eight hours to accept his conditions to submit henceforward any appeal to the people, except one relating to a question of dynasty, to the previous approval of the Senate and Legislative Body. Now, it is positive, that, on the contrary, it was the Emperor who gave M. DARU forty-eight hours wherein to reflect on his withdrawal from the Ministry. It is even alleged that when M. DARU made his statement, His Majesty said, after having expressed his regret, as a friend, at being separated from him: "Count, I belong to a family which does not accept easily *ultimata*. In this instance I am less inclined to yield to them than ever. I made all concessions that might relate to personal rights. I would make any others the public interest might demand. But it is not my right to forego an appeal to the people, for I consider this appeal as a trust of the nation rather than a prerogative; and I would regard an abandonment of this fundamental base of my democratic origin and of the sovereign rights of the nation, as a disregard of my oath and a violation of my trust." These words are attributed to the Emperor, and were uttered, it is said, in so earnest a manner, that M. DARU seemed shaken, and would unquestionably have yielded had he not made engagements with his advisers, that is to say, with M. THIERS. The forty-eight hours terminated last evening, and with them was ended the period allowed the Minister for reflection. As for M. BUFFET, the facts now become public property give his sudden resolution its true character. The newspapers referred to above represented him unceasingly as opposed to the whole system of *plebiscita*. Now the truth has been reached. In the Council of Ministers, in which MM. BUFFET and DARU, as well as the other Ministers, asked the Emperor to set aside the thirty-third article of the Constitution of 1852, which conferred on the Emperor the right, in the event of a dissolution of the Legislative Body, of governing the country with the Senate until a new Chamber could be convoked, the Emperor asked them if they were certain that the nation demanded that it should be set aside, and whether they could affirm that after all his other concessions this one would be the last claimed from him with a view to the satisfactory conducting of the parliamentary régime. All the Ministers replied in the affirmative, and M. BUFFET, taking the floor, remarked, personally and textually: "Besides, your Majesty will retain the right of appealing to the people." So not only M. BUFFET was not opposed to the whole system of an appeal to the people, but he himself reminded the Sovereign of its value, and confirmed him in its use. From these two facts springs the proof that MM. BUFFET and DARU did not leave the Ministry on account of the "*plebiscitarian* principle," but only because they beheld in the decision of the Crown to adhere to the principle a check to the triumph they considered assured—that of pure parliamentarism on a democratic basis; and because they contemplated at once the ruin of the anti-dynastic calculations resting on this triumph. It is easy to remember now the words spoken by M. THIERS when the Cabinet of Jan. 2 was obtaining with so much facility from the Emperor all the concessions it asked, words now shown in the light of a revelation: "Had LOUIS PHILIPPE been as yielding (*aussi facile*) as NAPOLEON III. he would still be on the throne. * * The Emperor is the most constitutional sovereign I have known; everything can be obtained of him." In effect, his Ministers have gotten from him all they wished except a disregard for the democratic principle on which his power is founded, and of the permanency of which power it is a guarantee. But this last concession was the one MM. BUFFET and DARU needed. It was denied them, and the denial maintained by an immutable will. The newspapers mourning the resignation of these Ministers, in the belief that it marks the end of the Parliamentary system just entered upon, are strangely in error. Neither the Emperor nor M. OLLIVIER have abandoned their plans, but they would not have them used as a groundwork for calculations of an Orleanist restoration, instead of a means of strengthening the Imperial dynasty, and of developing the democratic principle, which, pending the new destinies awaiting in the future the confederate States of Europe, is becoming more and more the dominant principle of modern society on this continent.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Those who dwell in France know how readily partisans sacrifice their own principles to their passions and political rancors. Foreigners, however, more ignorant in relation to this point, must retain a most unfavorable impression when they see M. JULES FAVRE, and his friends of the Republican Opposition, forgetting the fundamental differences of opinion separating them from the Orleanists, the sworn enemies of democracy, and fighting in their ranks on the question of the *plebiscitum*, the principle of which they have always adhered to solely, it now appears, out of hatred for the Empire. In the sitting of the day before yesterday, which was adjourned until the first Thursday following the *plebiscitum*, M. FAVRE was excessively violent in his allusions to the Ministry in power, he thus proving that the blandishments of the Opposition toward the Ministry were finally done with.

PARTY MOVEMENTS.

The Left lately met to decide upon the position to maintain in regard to the *plebiscitum*, and to determine whether the people should be advised to abstain from voting or counseled to vote in the negative. M. CREMIEUX presided over the meeting, the proceedings in which were very turbulent. They terminated without any conclusion being arrived at, several journalists, however, being instructed to prepare a manifesto to the people. It seems that the course suggesting a recommendation to the people to vote in the negative will prevail. The Left Center also met amid equal disorder, for its unanimity of purpose as well as its numbers is being rapidly lessened. The Right Center was assembled, too, and it concluded that it was its duty to harangue the people in favor of the *plebiscitum*. Committees were accordingly organized to see to the formation of plebiscitarian committees throughout the country, the expenses being defrayed by the party. This is the first time that "self-government" has been at all exemplified in France; until now individual activity ceased in presence of the activity of the Government. The excitement, you see, promises to be great, and no wonder, for the dynasty and the Democratic Imperial Government are once again being submitted freely to a decisive test. The result will interest the whole world.

THE FUTURE.

They were selling in the streets, yesterday—*prix, cinq centimes*—the "speech of the Emperor, made in the Council of State, in favor of the suppression of working men's books." The *Centre Gauche* newspaper, the organ of the opposition, asks what connection exists between this retrospective *plebiscitum* and the present act. Another journal declares that the first Presidents and the Procureurs Généraux of the Imperial Courts are following each other to Paris in quest of instructions in relation to the *plebiscitum*. On the other hand, the *Journal Officiel* has been filled for the past two days with nominations of counselors-general, mayors, &c., all, be it understood, in view of the *plebiscitum*. Once the vote taken, it is believed that the Emperor will busy himself with the politics of the exterior, and will once more place on the tapis the idea of a congress of the great Powers. This idea has lately made vast progress in Europe and Continental affairs, and the interior difficulties of Austria and even of Prussia prove that ere long a choice will have to be made between a sanguinary war or a peace congress.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.

Character and Characteristics of the Two Bodies—Comparison of the Tickets—The Old Issue of the Democracy—Congressional Usurpation and State Resistance—The People Invited to a New Rebellion—Gossip About the Next Governor.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, April 29, 1870.

The Judicial Conventions that have been held in this city during the last two days by the rival political parties are deserving of more attention than they are likely to receive from the mass of the people of the State. Being the first conventions held under the new Judiciary article of the Constitution, which is to inaugurate an entire change in the organization of the Courts and the terms of office of the Judges, their proceedings are certainly of equal importance to the ordinary gatherings for political purposes solely. And yet but little public interest was manifested in the Conventions, and the tickets nominated will not probably call out half the votes of either party. But little more than two weeks remain to arouse popular attention, and do the work of a canvass, that is to decide the character of the highest Court of the State for the next fourteen years. It is fortunate, under the circumstances, that both parties have done so well, and that the ticket nominated by either is so little open to serious objection. Still there is a choice between the two, and it will hardly be disputed by any unprejudiced person—certainly not by well-informed members of the Bar—that the ticket nominated by the Republicans is, in point of legal learning and ability, superior as a whole to that of their opponents. Both Conventions were composed, in great part, of lawyers, as was fit they should be, but the Republican Convention was more than double the size of the Democratic, and therefore more fully represented the legal profession. Besides, the Republican Convention was left entirely free and untrammelled in the choice of candidates, whereas the Democratic merely carried out a "cut and dried" programme, and indorsed a "slate" previously made up by a half dozen political leaders. The Democratic Convention was the more orderly, simply because it was a smaller body, and the majority of its members had nothing to say, or, if they had, were conscious that it would be useless to say it. "What's the use in talking," spoke Sachem TWEED, when a discussion was about to arise, "we all know what the ticket's going to be." In the Republican Convention, on the other hand, every man had a mind of his own, and was permitted to speak it; and as the Convention committed the blunder of choosing an inefficient chairman, totally unacquainted with parliamentary rules, the consequence was a good deal of unnecessary wrangling over points of order. On the essential business of the Convention, however, the utmost harmony prevailed, and although there were a dozen candidates, and each man urged his preferences with warmth and zeal, not a word was said by any one in disparagement of the candidate of another, and the selections finally agreed upon were admitted by all to be the very best that could have been made.

DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHY FOR REBELS.

There was one distinguishing feature of the Democratic Convention that ought not to pass unnoticed. It has characterized all Democratic Conventions in this State since the first rebel shot was fired at Fort Sumter. It is the lurking sympathy, that always betrays itself, for the lost rebel cause, implacable hostility to those who caused its defeat, and smothered threats to renew the fight at some time or in some way. During the war it took the shape of fault-finding and opposition to everything done or proposed by the Union Party to save the Republic—while professing all the time to be over anxious to suppress treason. Since the war it has taken the form of opposition to all modes of reconstruction that imposed any sort of disabilities or inconveniences upon traitors, and its watchword has been "Congressional usurpation." It could not be kept out of a judicial convention of the Democratic Party any more than it could be kept out of a State Convention. It was lugged in this time by Mr. O'GORMAN, who undertook to impress upon the Convention the necessity of choosing a Court of Appeals that would resist this bugbear of "Congressional usurpation" so as in some way to bring the State of New-York in conflict with the National Government. Even that eminent lawyer, Mr. KERNAN, of Utica, gave utterance to the same idea, and adopted the same argument, although he believed that Judge COMSTOCK would prove a stronger bulwark against "Congressional usurpation" than SANFORD E. CHURCH. It seems not to have occurred to either of these distinguished lawyers that there was the slightest absurdity in their argument. There they stood, engaged in the business of nominating a Court of Appeals, to be elected by the people, and to hold office fourteen years, and it was of the utmost importance, in their judgment, that this Court should be so constituted as to resist the encroachments of a Congress elected in the same way, for a term of two years only, and therefore liable, if the people were dissatisfied with it, to be changed seven times before the official term of the Court would expire. This might be put down in the calendar as a case of *The People* vs. *The People*—the voice of the people every two years against the voice of the people every fourteen years. It is evident that the Democracy are only willing to trust the people when they vote the Tammany ticket, and it is moreover a tacit admission that they don't expect the Democratic Party to get control of the Government for the next fourteen years at least. Whether the leaders of the party expect to gain strength to their ticket by thus holding out the hope of a collision between the State and General Government through the decisions of the new Court of Appeals, is best known to themselves; but, judging from the past, a shrewd politician would scarcely deem it a profitable card to play.

THE GUBERNATORIAL RACE.

The nomination of Mr. CHURCH for the Chief Justiceship is regarded as settling the question of the Democratic candidacy for Governor next Fall. Tammany has resolved to renominate HOFFMAN beyond a doubt, and there will therefore be a chance to test the extent of the damage done to the "Wigwam" in the recent rebellion of the Young Democracy. They could not select a candidate more objectionable to the vanquished rebels, and if there is any fight left in them they will show it next November. The Republicans are all at sea as yet with reference to a standard-bearer for the Fall campaign. Diligent inquiry among the delegates in attendance at the Judicial Convention yesterday failed to elicit information tending even remotely toward a solution of the question. Plenty of candidates are "talked of," but thus far it has amounted to little more than talk. Two of the gentlemen put in nomination yesterday—Messrs. ANDREWS and FOLGER—were among the names frequently mentioned, but their selection for the judicial ticket is regarded as a withdrawal from the canvass for Governor. Among those whose claims are most frequently mooted at present are A. X. PARKER, State Senator from St. Lawrence County, who is understood to be backed more particularly by the Fenton interest; DE W. C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego County, Ex-Speaker and present member of the Assembly; WM. A. WHEELER, of Franklin County, Ex-Congressman and President of the late Constitutional Convention; Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, of Steuben County; MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and WM. E. DODGE, of New-York City; Hon. JNO. A. GRISWOLD, the Republican standard-bearer in the last Gubernatorial contest, who gets a good deal of sympathy from the general belief that he was defeated by fraud, and Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, who is a favorite with a large number of the younger members of the party, and has the support of a powerful existing organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. Senator WOOD, of Livingston County, is also spoken of occasionally. HORACE GREELEY is a candidate of course. He always is. His chief backers this time are Mr. TEFT, member of Assembly from Onondaga, who thinks he bears a personal likeness to Mr. GREELEY, and Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, who thinks he resembles him in personal character. For Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. JAS. W. HUSTED, member of Assembly from Westchester County, is oftener mentioned than any one else, though his friends generally think that the position to which he is best fitted by nature and manifest destiny is that of Speaker of the next Assembly. S.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Fourth Week of the Case.

MR. GRAHAM AS A CROSS-EXAMINER.

How Witnesses are Picked to Pieces.

A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

They Both Express their Opinions Freely.

A Scene in Court which Might Have Been Serious.

The McFarland case was continued during part of yesterday, and an early adjournment had, in order to enable the members of the Bar to attend the funeral of the late Ex-City Judge Abraham D. Russel. The Court-room was crammed, and the greatest interest was manifested to hear Mr. Graham cross-examine the witness Howell, whose direct testimony was given on Thursday.

The Court was opened promptly, and Mr. Graham immediately took charge of Mr. Howell, going over almost his whole life, and requiring him to account for his various employments, from the time when he settled in the West to the period when he manufactured hair-pins in New-York. From the witness' declarations he had been a sort of "Jack-of-all-trades"—having been in the course of his life, a soldier, a dentist, a drug clerk, a daguerreotypist, a farmer, a clerk in the Indian Bureau, a newspaper editor, an Inspector of Customs, a manufacturer of hair-pins and an inventor. This last occupation, the witness stated, was his present employment, and Mr. Graham agreed with him, saying, "Well, I consider you an inventor also." A laugh was the result of this sally, and the amused throng of spectators strained their ears to hear what would come next. The witness was thereafter more guarded in his answers and hesitated somewhat, at which Mr. Graham became impatient and remarked, "If you don't pull teeth quicker than I pull answers you can't make a living at your business." By the aid of the turnkey Mr. Graham extracted from his mouth the declaration that the witness had volunteered his testimony, after visiting McFarland in the Tombs and professing friendship for him, and had been in communication with Mr. Runkle—the husband of Mrs. Calhoun—relative to his testimony in the case. Mr. Howell was under cross-examination for an hour, and as he left the stand Mr. Graham gave him a parting shot with: "That's all, Sir; you will do very well as an inventor."

The next witness was Coleridge Dewey, a man of about sixty years of age, who testified generally to having seen McFarland drunk and to hearing him threaten to shoot Richardson. While he was under direct examination his voice was very weak, so as to be almost inaudible to the jury. When he was turned over to Mr. Graham he regained the full possession of his vocal powers and spoke quite distinctly. It appeared that witness had had domestic trouble and did not live with his wife, and defendant's counsel made the most of this fact, gathering material on which he will doubtless dwell at some length when he sums up the case. This witness was summoned to testify at the intercession of Mr. Gilbert, the father of Mrs. Calhoun.

Charles G. Stern, the next witness, came all the way from Hartford to give evidence in this case. He knew defendant when he was Commissioner of Enrollment and saw him drink frequently; his testimony in the habeas corpus case was given at the solicitation of Mr. Runkle.

The next witness was a Mrs. Lane, who evidently intended to baffle Mr. Graham if she could. She was very pert in her answers to him, and had doubtless been studying what her course would be during the two days that she has been in attendance at Court. She boarded in the same house with McFarland in 1868, and saw him frequently when she thought he was intoxicated. She was almost sure that he was under the influence of liquor, though she did not examine closely enough to enable her to qualify herself as an expert. Mr. Graham endeavored to test her recollection of a circumstance, when the little lady became quite nettled and replied: "I remembered all I am going to remember." With that remark she was suffered to leave the stand.

The decree of the Massachusetts Court in relation to the custody of the children was next put in evidence, and then Mr. Davis sought to introduce a copy of McFarland's card in the *Tribune*, which was alluded to in Mr. Greeley's testimony on Thursday. Objection was made and it was excluded, but not until Mr. Graham and Mr. Davis had had their say upon this and other matters which have come up during the trial. While speaking upon the Greeley testimony, Mr. Graham read from the TIMES report of yesterday.

About 2 o'clock the Recorder asked Mr. Garvin how long the prosecution would probably continue this case. The District-Attorney, in reply, said one or two days; but if an adjournment was had then he would be prepared on Monday to finish on that day. This was satisfactory and the Court was adjourned. If the prosecution gets through on Monday, Mr. Graham will doubtless sum up the case for the defense on Tuesday, occupying nearly the whole of that day. Mr. Davis, for the prosecution, will probably consume the early part of Wednesday in his address to the jury, and the Recorder's charge may be expected to occupy the remainder, so that on Wednesday evening the public can employ themselves in "waiting for the verdict." The trial commenced on the 4th of April, and if it concludes on Wednesday next, the 4th of May, it will have occupied the attention of the Court, the jury and the public—from Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific—for a period of just one month—probably the longest criminal case on record.

After the adjournment of the Court, and while the crowd were dispersing, Mr. Graham and Mr. Davis had some words growing out of the argument which preceded the close of the proceedings, in which Mr. Davis characterized the opening of the defense as an "unparalleled statement of falsehoods," and also stated that "the interruptions and remarks of Mr. Graham were ungentlemanly." Mr. Graham asked Mr. Davis what he meant by such language, and, it is said, shook his plump fist beneath Davis' nose, remarking, "Do you think I will allow you to insult me in this Court?" At this instant the Recorder intervened his courtly presence and prevented any display of muscle which might have been intended by Mr. Graham. Thus ended a side-scene which might have resulted seriously.

Detailed Report of the Eighteenth Day's Proceedings—Mr. Graham in His Glory—Cross-Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution—The Probable Close of the Trial.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. J. C. Howell took the stand for cross-examination:

Witness said he came from Wisconsin in 1860; lived there from 1854 to 1860; lived at Mineral Point, and at Madison, in that State; lived at Mineral Point one year, and at Madison four years; lived before that in Illinois; while in Wisconsin witness, part of the time, was practicing dentistry; lived in Cincinnati, and other places in Ohio; lived in Ohio in 1831, and from that year till 1836; then returned to his father's home, in Pennsylvania; lived in Ohio seven years, altogether; was one year at Tuscarora, on the Grand River, in Canada; lived one year in New-York in 1846; was two years in Mexico a soldier in the Mexican war; enlisted on Christmas Day in 1846, and was discharged in Boston in 1848; was born on the 22d day of January, 1829.

HIS VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Have been in the daguerreotype business one year; carried it on in Freeport, Ill.; published a paper five months at Freeport; practiced den-

tistry in 1849; practiced it ten years altogether; was a drug clerk in Ohio; in 1840 worked on a farm; have been in the Government service since 1861; was a clerk in the Indian Department in Washington City; sold patent rights in 1854; was in that business one year; was Inspector of Customs in New-York City in November, 1864; held that office for two years; then I came down to the hair-pin business; consider myself now an inventor.

Mr. Graham—"Yes; I consider you an inventor, too." [Laughter.]

Witness visited McFarland at the Tombs on the Monday following the shooting; did this because I had promised him that if he got in trouble I would go and see him; I did not tell him that I was going to be a witness against him; when I visited him I looked through the grating of his cell; I addressed him as a friend; called on him in a friendly character; had a letter to a Warden of the prison to gain me admittance; think it was addressed to Mr. Coulter; John Weber, Esq., gave the letter to me; I left that letter at the prison; when I went to the Tombs I said I wished to see Mr. McFarland.

HOW HE CAME TO DO SO.

I first knew I was to be a witness in the case on the 18th day of April, this month; Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the *Tribune*, first spoke to me concerning the matter in the *Tribune* office; I went down there for the purpose of becoming a witness; heard of the affair of Nov. 25, 1869; hold no official position; had no motive or desire to get an office by going to the *Tribune* office; wrote to the District-Attorney before I went to Mr. Sinclair, telling him what I knew of the prisoner; wrote to the effect that I was acquainted with McFarland since 1856, and could give information in relation to his habits, &c.; the District-Attorney did not answer my note; my note was addressed to "S. B. Garvin, Esq., District-Attorney, New-York City;" it was written on the 9th of April, 1870; I went to Mr. Sinclair because I thought he would know of me; I considered him interested in this case; no one was present at my interview with Mr. Sinclair; was with him about twenty minutes; the District-Attorney talked with witness on Wednesday morning last; saw Mr. Runkle (Mrs. Calhoun's husband) after I saw the District-Attorney on that day; saw him in the District-Attorney's office; it was between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning; saw Judge Davis before the opening of the Court on that day; Mr. Runkle and witness had a talk concerning this case; talked with no one else about this matter; was employed to make service of summons on Richardson in the Fall of 1867.

VOLUNTEERING TO AID M'FARLAND.

Q.—What was the paper you attempted to serve? A.—It was a summons and complaint; McFarland and myself met by appointment when I was employed to serve this paper; I cannot say where we met; I did not serve the paper on Richardson; was in the *Tribune* office at one time looking for Mr. Richardson; McFarland did not give me one cent for my services; it was before Jan. 1, 1868, that I got the paper to serve on Richardson; I cannot say what name was attached to the summons; cannot swear that it was dated in 1867 at all; when I went to the *Tribune* office with the summons I inquired for Mr. Richardson; McFarland described him to me; I never served the summons; I once lived in Broadway, above the New-York Hotel; I manufactured hair-pins there about one and a half years; I never received any money from any person connected with this case for my testimony, nor do I expect any; Mr. Runkle never gave me to understand that I would not be injured by reason of any testimony I may give in this case; I received no money either before or since April 9 for my testimony.

THE DEFENDANT'S THREATS.

I presumed that the prisoner's threats as to shooting Richardson were no secret—that they were made to many others besides myself—and that is the reason why I took no steps to get him put under bonds.

Q.—Did you believe, at any time, that the prisoner would execute his threat of shooting Richardson? A.—To a certain extent I did; I believed he would shoot him; notwithstanding this I did not warn Richardson in relation to the threat; I know Samuel Harris, (sitting beside Mr. Graham;) I don't know that I owe him $75; don't know whether I owe him any money or not.

ASSAILING HIS HONESTY.

Q.—Do you remember borrowing $75 from him which is yet unpaid? A.—I don't know that exactly.

Mr. Graham—I propose to show transactions between this witness and Samuel Harris, No. 40 Pine-street, in this City, proving that he is a perfectly shiftless fellow; that among other instances he borrowed $75 from Harris two years ago, on certain securities as collateral, which when the money was not returned, were resorted to and found to be worthless, and the money remains unpaid still.

The question was excluded.

Witness, continuing—I cannot say that I know Mr. Dennis Shea; [Mr. Shea here stood up;] I was in Sandford & Le Baron's office in the Fall of 1867; I did not talk with the defendant at that time about his troubles and sympathise with him, and say that I would shoot Richardson if I was in his place, or anything like it; I never urged him to shoot Richardson; when at the door of his cell at the Tombs I did not chuckle over the occurrence and say that Richardson was a villain and had got his deserts; I never did or said anything of the kind.

AN EFFORT TO ENTANGLE THE WITNESS.

When I saw the prisoner at No. 18 Henry-street, he was living there with his son Percy on the second floor.

[Mr. Graham here cautioned the witness to be careful of his statements, for Percy was not here until December, 1867.]

Witness—Percy was in the City, I know, when I served the papers on Richardson, which I am quite certain was in 1867; I cannot locate the time definitely, but it was between October and the 1st of January; I think it was in December; it may have been the middle or the beginning or the last, but I think it was about the 10th or 15th; I remember seeing McFarland at Sweeney's Hotel, but I don't know whether he boarded there or not; he did not give me a greatcoat at that time out of charity, nor did he ever give me a greatcoat at any time.

To Mr. Garvin on re-direct—When I saw McFarland at Sweeney's was either when I came from Wisconsin in 1858 or 1860; on one occasion at No. 18 Henry-street; I think there was a man present, but I don't remember who it was; I have no recollection of Mr. Shea; at that time McFarland sometimes called on me, and I sometimes called on him.

COLERIDGE DEWEY.

This is a man on whose head the dews of many Springs have left their trace. His hair is white, but it may have been bleached by sorrow, for he is what is known as "a grass widower." He said: I have resided at No. 190 Laurens-street for three years, and previously lived at No. 175 Thompson-street; I am a clerk in the Custom-house; while in Thompson-street I knew Mr. McFarland, having first made his acquaintance in 1863, when he was Commissioner of Enrolment; our acquaintance continued down to the time of this occurrence in November, but I have not seen him since that time until now; I supposed that I was acquainted with his habits during the time that I knew him; he rented a room of me in Thompson-street, and lived there from some time in February, 1868, until the first of May of the same year; during this period I saw him frequently, and had various conversations with him.

MORE EVIDENCE OF THREATS.

Q.—Did you ever hear him make any threats; if so, what were they? A.—He showed me a pistol, and said that he would shoot Richardson; he said that a Mr. Knapp, or somebody, gave him the pistol for that purpose; he said this at different times; I can't say how many; he said if he didn't shoot him he meant to train his little boy to do it after he was dead.

SAW HIM INTOXICATED.

Q.—What do you know about his habits of intoxication? A.—I saw him on two occasions when I supposed him to be intoxicated; the first time I found him in his room unable to take care of himself, and helped him on to the bed; the second time was also in his room, but I can't say that I helped him to bed more than once; I have seen him drink ardent spirits, but I can't tell how many times; I knew him to be in the habit of drinking throughout our whole acquaintance, and have drank with him myself.

TESTIFIES THAT HE IS AN ABANDONED MAN.

Mr. Graham (energetically)—Are you married?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Graham—Do you live with your wife?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Graham—How many times have you been arrested for abandonment of your wife?

Witness—I was arrested once eight or ten years ago.

Mr. Graham—Where does your wife live now?

Witness—In Thirty-ninth-street.

Mr. Graham—When did you cease to live with her?

Witness—About a year and a half ago.

Mr. Graham—Are you living with any other woman as your wife?

Witness (indignantly)—No, Sir.

Mr. Graham—Do you know Mrs. Willard?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Graham—Don't she pass as your wife?

Witness—No, Sir; she has been my housekeeper ever since I lived in my present house.

Mr. Graham—How long have you known her?

Witness—Ten or twelve years.

Mr. Graham—What Magistrate issued a warrant for your arrest for desertion?

Witness—Judge Ledwith, I think it was.

Mr. Graham—How many years have you been away from your wife, then?

Witness—I can't tell; I didn't leave her, she left me; Judge Ledwith made an order that I support her, and I have obeyed it ever since.

WHO WENT FOR HIM.

The person who first spoke to me about being a witness in this case was Mr. Gilbert, the father of Mrs. Calhoun; the first time I knew that I was to be called was day before yesterday, I think; I made an affidavit for Mr. McFarland in the habeas corpus proceedings in Boston; I was friendly to him then and am friendly to him now.

Mr. Graham—Do you think it being friendly to him to come here and try to get him hung?

Witness, (excitedly)—I didn't want to come here; I didn't want to testify against him, and wouldn't if I could have helped it; I kept this house in Thompson-street; yes, Sir; I rented it and paid for it; I had other boarders besides Mr. McFarland; I don't know how long I have kept boarders, but it is not twenty years; I am a clerk in the Custom-house, Sixth Division; I did not get the position by influence from the *Tribune* office; I was recommended by Mr. Charles Spencer and Mr. John F. Cleveland; I believe Mr. Cleveland is Horace Greeley's brother-in-law; there were no other applications for the position; I have held it since July last.

AN OLD OFFICE-HOLDER.

I first held public office in 1854, when I was Assistant Assessor, which position I held until I was transferred to the Custom-house in July last; I never induced McFarland to be communicative with me; I didn't want him to be; he was perfectly cool when he made the threats which I have mentioned; he often referred to his domestic troubles and always showed grief, but I didn't consider it very extensive grief; when he made the threats he showed no grief at all; I did not tell him what I would do if I was in his place, or how I would serve a man who had served me as Richardson had served him; I don't know how I came to be subpœnaed in this case; I tried to keep clear of it; I have talked of these threats, but I can't tell any particular person to whom I talked of them; I can't say that I mentioned them to any one from whom Mr. Gilbert got his knowledge; when he handed me the subpœna he did not say anything about the testimony which I was to give; I don't know how he knew that I had any knowledge in the matter; when subpœnaed I was at my office at the Custom-house, and I went up to the District-Attorney's office where I saw Mr. Garvin; this was about ten o'clock in the morning; I don't think I was ever heard of in connection with this case until then.

Counsel—How came you to be subpœnaed if they didn't know that you had heard these threats? A.—Mr. Gilbert knew that I was acquainted with McFarland, and I supposed he subpœnaed me because he thought I knew about his drinking; I never told him anything about the threats until he came to my office this week; I think it was day before yesterday; he came to see me and then came a second time with a subpœna; until he called on me I did not know I was to be a witness.

TRIBUNE INFLUENCE.

I received my first appointment from Salmon P. Chase; it was not through *Tribune* influence, unless you call Mr. John F. Cleveland *Tribune* influence.

Q.—We do. Did you really believe, when McFarland threatened to shoot Richardson, that he seriously intended to carry out his threat—and if so, did you not know that it was your duty to notify Richardson of it, or your right to go before a Magistrate and have him put under bonds? A.—In the first place I did not believe he would ever do it, and I did know that I could make a complaint before a Magistrate if I had believed it.

DAVIS VS. GRAHAM.

Mr. Davis asked the witness to give the explanation which he had begun to make when he said he did not believe that McFarland meant to shoot Richardson, which explanation had been cut off by the counsel. This Mr. Graham objected to, on the ground that he could not give his belief, as it had been modified by subsequent events, and the evidence was excluded. He was, however, allowed to explain his separation from his wife. She had taken advantage of his absence in Vermont and sold out the furniture of a completely-furnished house, and went off into the country with the money in her pocket. "I have never lived with her since," he said, "but I have paid freely all that I have been required to pay for her, and would pay more if I were able."

CHARLES G. STONE.

This was a witness from the "Nutmeg State," who had come all the way from Hartford to testify against a man who had once befriended him.

He said that he lived in Centre-street, Hartford, and was a printer; he had known McFarland about three months in the Provost-Marshal's office, in 1863, when he regarded him as a man of drinking habits; he was under the influence of liquor almost every day, and at such times was morose and irritable, and very unpleasant in his manner. The witness saw him again in May, 1867, when he showed him the intercepted letter, and said that if he knew of any more such correspondence he would shoot Richardson on sight.

MR. GRAHAM GOES FOR HIM.

On cross-examination Mr. Stone stated that he had testified for both Mr. and Mrs. McFarland in the habeas corpus proceedings; he had been examined on behalf of the lady in the Trinity building, and knew Mr. Runkle, the husband of Mrs. Calhoun as her attorney, and had received the subpœna from him; on behalf of Mr. McFarland he was examined before a Commissioner somewhere in Broadway, but knew nothing about his attorney; he was first subpœnaed in this case about five weeks ago, and on arriving in the City went to the office of Mr. Runkle; he went there because he had known Mr. Runkle in the other case, and not to talk over the evidence which he was to give, and he did not talk it over; he supposed that he had been sought as a witness because he had testified to these threats against Richardson's life in the other case; the witness admitted that he had lost his place in the Provost Marshal's office, and had suspected McFarland of being instrumental in his removal, until he told him in 1867 that he was not.

GROUND OF WITNESS'S HOSTILITY.

He might have avowed his hostility toward him at the time on account of the displacement, but he did not continue to do so down to 1867, and it could not have been on account of that that he was summoned as a witness in this case; with regard to McFarland's drinking habits, he said that he never knew him to be so intoxicated as not to be able to attend to business, and didn't know that he was more given to intoxication than others in the office. On being asked whether he did not regard it as his duty, when McFarland made the threats to which he had alluded, if he believed them to be serious, to notify Richardson of them or go before a Magistrate and make a complaint, he said that he did not; he did not however, undertake to say that he wished the Court and jury to understand that he did not think a man had any obligation in such a case; he had sworn to the facts the very next day; he didn't know what use was to be made of them, but he considered that his duty in the matter was performed.

DISAVOWS ALL CONNECTION WITH THE TRIBUNE.

He had never known Richardson, and had held no political position since 1863; he did no printing for the *Tribune* office; had no interest in it; was not connected with any one who was interested in it; had no relatives or friends in public office; did not sympathize with the *Tribune* in politics, made nothing out of it in any way—in fact, he repudiated all connection with that concern.

MRS. SARAH LANE.

This was a very neatly-dressed little woman, who tripped lightly forward when her name was called, but had evidently made up her mind that defendant's counsel should not disturb her serenity. She said she was a dress-maker at No. 50 Sixth-avenue, and had boarded in the same house with McFarland for several months in 1868; she had often seen him when she thought he had been drinking; she thought so because he acted as other persons did who had been drinking; sometimes he made a good deal of noise getting up stairs, and at one time he was in his room three days; it was said in the house that he was drunk, and she had looked in the room once and seen him lying abed; she asked him if he was sick, and he answered "No;" she remembered seeing him once with a piece of a bedstead in his hand, but she didn't know anything more about it; she had heard him in his room teaching his boy Shakespeare almost every day, but did not regard it as any evidence of his insanity.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Lane declared that she did not know how she happened to be subpœnaed in the case, or why she was supposed to know anything about it; she didn't know Mr. or Mrs. Runkle, and no one had talked with her about it; when asked how she supposed the counsel came to ask her about the piece of bedstead, she said she didn't know, but she had no recollection of ever saying anything about it to any one.

SHE DON'T BELIEVE IN INSANITY.

She knew that there were certain kinds of derangement in which appearances were similar to those in intoxication, but she would, nevertheless, undertake to say that McFarland, when she saw him, was in liquor; no matter what she might know about derangements, she knew when a man was drunk; she didn't know how he got his liquor during the three days; she saw no bottles or glasses when she looked in the room, but she saw him, and the "tossed up" condition of the room, and she knew that he was intoxicated. When asked if she would not try to remember whether she had not told somebody about this affair, she replied that she had told all that she was going to remember. At this favorable juncture Mr. Davis got in the question whether she had not come to testify in this case with great reluctance, and before Mr. Graham could stop her she said in a very emphatic manner that she did.

A THOUGHT STRIKES MR. GRAHAM.

After this witness left the stand, Mr. Graham had Mr. Stone recalled, who in reply to questions, said:

I reside in Hartford, Conn., and have lived there since September last; I have come twice to give evidence on this trial; I did not know I could not be compelled to come here, but I supposed I could be on a subpœna; I was subpœnaed by a man representing himself a Deputy Sheriff from this City.

Q.—Who will pay your expenses? A.—I presume they will be paid by the State of New-York.

Q.—What information have you on that subject? A.—Nothing more than that the subpœna stated my expenses would be paid.

Q.—How was it worded that your expenses would be paid? A.—"Expenses paid here," on the back of the envelope; I received a letter also from the District-Attorney requesting me to be here to-day.

THE DECREE OF THE BOSTON COURT.

Mr. Davis here handed in a copy of the decree in the habeas corpus proceeding in reference to the appointment of McFarland's children, he retaining one while his wife kept the other.

Mr. Gerry submitted that was not a legal document, as there was no certificate from the Clerk that the person who signed himself Chief-Justice held that position.

Mr. Davis—You know more than the statute.

Mr. Gerry—I have the statute in Court, but there is no use in showing it to you. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. Graham—This is a paper between man and wife, while they retained that relation toward each other, but the very moment the wife undertook to divorce herself she canceled this paper. This is an agreement between man and wife for a disposition of the children during a separation, and not in consequence of a divorce.

The Recorder admitted the evidence as pertinent.

THE CARD IN THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Davis also offered in evidence the statement made by McFarland, and published in the *Tribune*, in reference to his troubles with Richardson.

Mr. Graham objected, on the ground that it was not proven in evidence. He contended that the only motive for such evidence at this stage of the proceedings was to gain time in view of the adjournment of the Court at 3 o'clock. They were raking all the gutters in New-York for evidence against this man, and there was a man brought from Hartford to gratify a private hostility against the prisoner. If such evidence was to be received, the prisoner's life was in danger.

Recorder—I don't think his rights can be encroached upon while you are his counsel.

Mr. Graham continued to remark that it was only within forty-eight hours his client had been described as crouching, and when such creatures as Howell and others were produced a fair investigation of the case was impossible.

MR. DAVIS RETORTS.

Mr. Davis—What has this interruption to do with the evidence which I submit to your Honor? It is an outrage to tolerate counsel to make these insulting remarks constantly. We have endured it already too long, but the time will come when our patience will be exhausted.

Mr. Graham.—I hope it will be exhausted now. [A laugh.]

Mr. Davis.—I have never been in a Court of justice where such infamous insults were tolerated. I have, up to this, preserved the most perfect calmness under their attacks, solely because I felt that under the protection of your Honor I might submit to even the grossest insults without injury. I rise for the purpose of offering this statement in evidence. Counsel objects it is not proved. I assert it is. If he has anything to say on the proposition I yield him the floor, but I insist we are not to be interrupted by these constant assertions on his part impugning our motives, basely aspersing our conduct, and insulting every witness we call in the case. It is intolerable—it is disgracing the administration of justice in this City. I insist that hereafter counsel shall be held within some of the rules that ought to govern counsel upon a trial of any case. Am I at liberty to read this, your Honor?

WHO IS RUNNING THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Graham—I make an objection to this evidence. Within forty-eight hours we have discovered the fact that this prosecution is running under private influences; that is perfectly plain. It has ceased to be a public prosecution, and is running entirely under private influences, and is being conducted by private counsel.

Mr. Davis—What has this to do with the question before the Court?

Mr. Graham—I have a right to respond to the remarks made by you. Within forty-eight hours this fact has come to light that a man in Massachusetts has contributed $100 to sustain the expense of this prosecution, and witnesses are brought from other States, regardless of any expense. That is the idea—the expenses will be paid. There is an inexhaustible supply of money to sustain this prosecution, and it comes from private sources. I submit to your Honor, the witnesses who have been on the stand, with one or two exceptions—Mr. Greeley, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Sinclair—have been interested in this case since it commenced, and they appear here under circumstances which demand that the protection of this Court should be extended to the rights of the defendant. I have at times consented to things that I ought not probably to have consented to, in the way of postponements, and I have even seconded postponements in a spirit of liberality which I should not have done. I am satisfied, if I were sufficiently tenacious of the rights of the defense that some of the testimony admitted would be excluded. The purpose now of the defense is to push the time of the Court and gain time. Here is a man who deserted his wife, but who tried to whitewash himself as much as he pleased. Here is another man by the name of Howell, who visits this man in prison as his friend—who writes to the District-Attorney, offering himself as a witness, but the District-Attorney to his credit rejected him.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICE THE HEAD-QUARTERS.

He then goes to the head-quarters—the *Tribune* office—and there succeeds in having his testimony received. If a man volunteers to hang another I submit that is a very strong consideration against the kind of evidence the prosecution will bring forward. I submit, your Honor you should exclude this evidence.

THE RECORDER EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

The Recorder considered he had no right to determine what course the District-Attorney should pursue in his management of the case. So long as he conducted himself properly and did not act in violation of some well-known rule of law, he did not think it was his business to interfere in the management of his case. He also thought Mr. Graham had exceeded his duty in his frequent comments on the evidence, for while it was eminently his duty—and he had no doubt he would avail of it to make all proper criticisms on it at the summing up, the conduct manner and motives of witnesses, and everything that could conduce to impeaching their credibility—such remarks at this stage of the proceedings were unjustifiable. In regard to the course pursued by the District-Attorney, he repeated he had every right to manage the case as he thought proper, and, therefore, it was within his province to hand in any papers at any portion of the evidence.

Mr. Graham submitted that the paper was not clearly proven in evidence, and could not be received.

SPEAKING TO THE POINT.

Mr. Davis said it had been shown that the prisoner came to Mr. Greeley stating what he desired in respect to what had previously appeared in the *Tribune* on this matter. Mr. Greeley directed him to prepare what he wished published, and he accordingly prepared a manuscript which he handed him. Mr. Greeley examined it, and in the presence of the prisoner added five lines, which he then read over to him; but that was not absolutely certain. It was then handed in for publication in the ordinary manner, and certainly that was clear proof.

Recorder—He says he does not know whether it was in McFarland's handwriting or not.

Mr. Davis—It is of no importance. It is a document he provides, of which he becomes the parent, and he gives it the same authenticity as though it were in his handwriting.

Recorder—I will take the matter under advisement.

Mr. Graham—The evidence is in the TIMES. It was abbreviated, but it is correct.

MR. DAVIS REFERS TO THE OPENING.

Mr. Davis—In opening this case to the jury the counsel stated, among other numerous assertions which were known to be false, that Mr. Richardson published in the *Tribune* a statement in which he characterized this man as a cuckold—no proof has been given of any such statement, but we proved yesterday, by Mr. Greeley, what that statement was. I mean we identified and proved the statement of Richardson which was inserted in the paper.

Mr. Graham—There is no evidence here identifying that statement.

Mr. Davis—And yet a counsel, in his mode of trying this case, takes the liberty to go to this jury with an assertion of that character as justification of this homicide, asserting that such a document was published in a paper of wide circulation, proclaiming to the world that Richardson had succeeded in getting away the prisoner's wife and debauching her. The counsel is constantly reiterating assertions of that character, seeking by chance remarks to call out something of that kind against Richardson, yet he now objects to the introduction of proof to dispel these charges. Is a counsel to be allowed to make charges of such a character if we are to be precluded by these objections from showing their falsity? It was stated by Mr. Spencer that this statement of Richardson was of so harrowing a character that it raised this man to a state of frenzy beyond his control. It was asserted as the basis of this shallow pretext of insanity in this case, and yet when we seek to show what the real fact was, and that there was nothing in it upon which any such charge should be predicated, are not we at liberty to do so? If it be claimed that Richardson's connection with this woman was of a character such as they charge, may we not prove what he did in respect to the transaction, the statement he made, proving that this pretext of insanity was a simple attempt to put that cloak on for the purpose of covering up the deed he committed? It seems to me, your Honor, that all the circumstances of this transaction are open to investigation. Upon this idea, while they assert that the man was in fact insane at the time of the commission of this crime, and had been so since the discovery of the "intercepted" letter, and that it was based upon what Richardson did and said in respect to his wife, are not we at liberty to show that his insanity was a feigned condition to cover up his crime—are not we at liberty to show the real statement made that actually came to his knowledge, and of which it is alleged the homicide was the result?

Recorder—This is the statement made by Richardson, how do you bring it home to McFarland?

Mr. Davis—He furnished the *Tribune* office a statement of this matter, in answer to which Mr. Richardson publishes a statement of the facts of this case, which the counsel referred to in his opening as one of the things that drove this man to madness. Now we say it is sufficiently connected with the prisoner from the fact it was made openly in the public Press, here, and the counsel asserted in this court, in a manner it cannot gainsay, that it came to his knowledge, and drove him to madness.

THE OBJECT OF AN OPENING.

Mr. Graham said that the object of an opening was to give the jury to understand every range of facts which could be introduced into the case. No opening was ever proved in the first instance fully. An opening also contemplated not only to let the jury know what facts were to be proved to be responsive to the main charge against the prisoner, but such other facts as contingently may become relevant by any course the prosecution may pursue, either in their original or in their rebutting case. An opening would be manifestly improper if it was a simple narrative of facts which would come within the regular line of proof and would not meet the different complexions of the case, or it may be developed either by the proof to sustain the case or the evidence to counteract the defense. He contended the opening of Mr. Spencer was eminently proper, but it was not the duty of the defense to substantiate all the assertions advanced in it.

THE TESTIMONY EXCLUDED.

Recorder—I agree with you. I shall exclude the testimony.

Mr. Davis said his suggestion was that this statement should be produced in evidence, which controverted the assertion of the defense that it was the principal cause that led to the insanity of the prisoner.

Recorder—A jury attaches no importance to what a counsel says in opening. [A laugh.] It seems to me when the life of a man is involved, counsel should not be held to any statement made in the opening, except when it is supported by proof offered on trial. The testimony is excluded.

Mr. Graham said the opening in this case was in conformity with the opening in all great cases. The counsel was entitled to state provisional facts which were intended to furnish the jury in advance with answers to the contingent complexion of the case, as they may follow on the introduction of the defense or prosecution.

Recorder—I have no fault to find with the facts in Mr. Spencer's opening.

Mr. Davis—I don't find fault with the facts, but with his unparalleled statement of falsehoods.

WHEN WILL THIS CASE END?

The Recorder asked the District-Attorney when was it probable he would close, as the May Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was to be held in that room on Monday.

The District-Attorney said he had had an interview with Judge Barnard in relation to this matter, and he consented to make such an arrangement as would enable the Recorder to continue the hearing of the case in that room. Judge Bedford had also consented to dispose of the regular business at the Court of General Sessions.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning, as a mark of respect to the memory of Judge Russel, whose funeral was to take place at 3 o'clock.

Exciting Scene in Court—Personal Rencontre Between Mr. Graham and Judge Davis.

Just after the adjournment of the McFarland trial yesterday, a lively passage occurred between the two leading counsel on either side. The crowd was gradually leaving the Court-room, and the Recorder, the City Judge and many professional gentlemen within the bar were preparing to go to Ex-Judge RUSSEL'S funeral, when Judge DAVIS made a remark to the Recorder with regard to Mr. GRAHAM'S conduct of the defense, saying that the latter had stated something in one of his bitter speeches that he could not prove. Mr. GRAHAM, who stood near talking to the prisoner and Mr. GERRY, overheard him, and rushing up to Judge DAVIS, shouted, "Do you mean to say that anything that I have said is false?" Before Judge DAVIS could reply Mr. GRAHAM continued, shaking his clenched fist in Judge DAVIS' face, "You —— country pettifogger, you are not fit to associate with gentlemen; you ——, I could undress you and spank you like a child. You have insulted every witness I brought on the stand, and you've been paid money to hang this man!" Mr. GERRY and several others rushed up to Mr. GRAHAM, and Recorder HACKETT stepped up and interfered, when Mr. GRAHAM pushed him aside, saying, "Don't interfere; you have no right to; you helped this man insult me by your rebuke from the bench." Officers then came between the parties and they were separated, and this ended the matter.

The expletives which Mr. GRAHAM used were not very choice. The crowd became highly excited, and one man proposed three cheers for JOHN GRAHAM, which were loudly given. When Mr. GRAHAM went out he was loudly cheered by hundreds who had assembled on the staircase. The jury had departed before this passage between counsel took place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Liability to Tax on Their Undistributed Surplus Profits—Decision of Acting Commissioner Douglas.

The following decision by Acting Commissioner DOUGLAS on the liability of savings banks and savings institutions to tax on their undistributed profits, was given in reply to an inquiry by Assessor VAN WYCK, of the Fourth New-York District:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

SIR: Yours of the 12th inst., relative to liability of the savings banks and savings institutions in your district to tax on their undistributed surplus profits, is received. I reply that all savings banks and savings institutions which fall within the proviso of section 110, act June 30, 1864, as amended, that is, have no capital stock, and do no other business than receive deposits, to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the depositors, without profit or compensation to the bank or institution, are exempt from liability to dividend tax provided in section 120. (See the ruling expressed on page 60, vol. 5, *Internal Revenue Record*.) You will please conform your official action to its provisions in determining the liability of any savings bank of the description above given which may be found within your district. All savings banks other than those above described are subject to tax the same as an ordinary bank, both under the provisions of sections 110 and 120.

Whether or not a savings bank, which has no capital stock, does business solely as described in the proviso to section 110; and further, whether its accumulations of surplus are to be eventually distributed to the depositors alone, are questions which, from the nature of the case, the Assessor must often determine upon his own judgment and responsibility.

You ask in your letter if all investments in United States securities are deductible from the taxable deposits of $500 and upward, in the name of any one person, or only such as are made from such taxable deposits, stating that the practice has been to deduct the amount invested in United States securities from such taxable deposits, without reference to the character of the deposits from which these investments are made.

I have carefully considered this question now presented to my attention for the first time, and am of the opinion that this alleged practice on the part of the savings banks in your district is correct, and in accordance with law. The proviso to section 110 exempts from tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent., first, all deposits of $500 or less in the name of any one person or depositor, and second, all deposits which are invested in securities of the United States. Suppose a savings bank has, for instance, $100,000 in deposits of the character above described, which we will call low deposits, $200,000 in deposits of more than $500 in the name of any one person, which we will designate as high deposits, and $100,000 of deposits invested in United States securities,—it has then $300,000 in deposits, $100,000 of which is invested as above. What shall be the exemption to the bank, $100,000, $200,000 or some sum between the amounts? In my opinion, $200,000 should be held exempt, and the bank required to pay tax on $100,000. It is believed that a fair construction and the evident intention of the proviso to section 110, warrants this conclusion. Any other decision than the above would, it seems to me, be impracticable, even if the proviso seemed to warrant it, for a bank would most likely claim, and with entire honesty it is presumed, that it was impossible to say whether its investments in United States securities represented high or low deposits, all deposits received by an institution of this character being merged, as is understood, in one common fund.

But even if it were practicable to distinguish between deposits, so as to determine what portion of an investment represents high and what low deposits, it is evidently the intention of the proviso that two amounts shall be exempt from tax under section 110, when the provident savings banks come to estimate their liabilities to tax on deposits—first, the amount of low deposits, and second, an amount equal to the deposits of the bank which are invested by it in United States securities. As was stated in the first part of this letter, the question whether a bank falls within the decision expressed on page 60, vol. 5 of the *Record*, is one upon which the Assessor should exercise a careful judgment, and report the facts to this office, in any case wherein he feels a doubt in his own mind.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New-York City.

Scandalizing Religion.

From the Commercial Advertiser, April 29.

We submit that it is about time for the New-York *Independent* to throw off the garb surrounding it, and show its true colors. To speak plainly, it has played the "religious dodge" long enough. Here is a journal which, claiming to be a religious guide to point sinners to the straight and narrow road, disseminates the most pernicious doctrines and scandalizes the cause of Christ. Under the disguise of piety, this sheet openly advocates the abrogation of the marriage ties, and the union of "affinities," inserts advertisements which would be refused by a respectable secular paper, indulges in disgusting wood-cuts, encourages "free thinking" in the worst acceptation of the term, and in various other ways seeks to break down the barriers of religion and morality, and to hasten the coming of an era of unbridled license. It is emphatically a "religious paper," with religion left out, grasping the horns of the altar with one hand and stretching forth the other to the temple of the money changers. What kind of men are associated in the conduct of this sheet may be inferred from the following letter, written by one of them to MRS. MCFARLAND, and read in Court yesterday:

INDEPENDENT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR MRS. MCFARLAND: Pardon me! I have been at home for more than a week, and my promise to send you the hard shell sermons has not been fulfilled. You will find them, however, in the same envelope with this note, and I trust they will be blessed to your spiritual comfort and edification. They have been the means of converting a great many sinners, of whom you are the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely, and of such is the kingdom of Heaven!

We here have the managing editor of a self-proclaimed religious paper indulging in the most blasphemous language, and applying to a woman who was heartless, if nothing more, the scriptural term applied to Christ. We have nothing to do with the religious tenets of any one. We protest, however, against men who boldly disavow their belief in the holy writ claiming to edit religious journals, and under this guise, corrupting the foundations of morality and religion. We protest against men planting themselves upon the watch-towers of Zion to make themselves conspicuous, and not Him whom ye indeed do not worship. We protest against men setting themselves up before the public as teachers and trainers who privately ridicule religion and amuse infidel social gatherings by delivering mock prayers upon the bended knee.

The *Independent* can say whatever seemeth best to it, and resort to all manner of clap-trap for increasing its revenues. That is its own business. When, however, the *Independent* claims patronage and support as a religious journal, it obtains money under false pretenses, and deserves public condemnation for so doing.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gen. LEE is threatened with disease of the heart.

Baltimore breweries brewed 120,000 barrels of lager-beer last year.

If green paper is poisonous, and the new three-cent postage stamps are green, what then?

There were 20,000 bricks in the three chimneys of an old hotel recently torn down in Concord, N. H.

Crop reports in our exchanges from all parts of the country are on the whole thus far very favorable.

High-heeled shoes have brought two Hartford young ladies to the doctor's door for treatment for painful distortion of the feet.

Maine papers give a report that Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE has sold his property in that State, and will continue to reside in London.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* holds up to public scorn a man with a long, dreary, crabbed sort of catfish expression upon his countenance.

New-Hampshire is expecting Prince ARTHUR to visit the White Mountains in June. His trip to California, it is said, has been given up.

One Charleston paper remarks that for all practical purposes the issues of the past, so far as the State of South Carolina is concerned, are held "in mortuary abeyance."

Four men are under arrest in Clinton, Penn., charged with stealing a church organ. The four say the church owes them $20, and they have taken the organ as security.

The Treasury Department has directed the District-Attorney for Virginia to arrest all persons depredating upon the wrecks and other property sunk in the rivers in his district.

Capt. S. N. FREEMAN, Mayor of Fernandina, Fla., was recently killed by a circular saw. He was standing upon a bench endeavoring to open a window, when he slipped and fell upon the saw.

A negro was bitten by a rattlesnake in the leg, through his clothing, a few days ago, in Quincy, Fla., and died in a few hours. The snake struck a vein, and medical skill could not save him.

Gov. REED has returned to Tallahassee, and reports that a better feeling exists among Northern capitalists, business-men and agriculturists toward Florida than any other Southern State.

A late canvass of Maryland shows that it has 45,000 black voters. As there are about 35,000 white Republicans, and the Democrats cannot poll over 70,000 votes, the next political contest in the State will be an interesting one.

A Montreal policeman on Monday arrested a boy for cruelty to frogs. He and his companions had placed a kettle of water on a fire and soused seven frogs into it to be boiled alive. The naughty boy was fined $2.

The trustees of Washington College are uneasy on account of Gen. LEE, but do not despair of his ultimate recovery. They have just voted that Mrs. LEE shall have the President's house and an annuity of $3,000 during her widowhood, should she survive the General.

A Boston clergyman has been denouncing the frequent worshipers at free churches able to help in their support, who pass the envelopes back neatly folded, but empty. Can it be possible that there are Bostonians so contemptibly mean and deceitful as this would indicate?

Mr. CHARLES WILD, a respected citizen of Columbia County, while reading the other evening, suddenly complained of a violent pain about the head, and a most uncomfortable sensation in his eyes. He retired, and on awakening the next morning found that he was totally blind.

A New-Hampshire man carries what money he has in a pocket-book which his father bought in 1776, and which has been in constant use by the two since that day. It is yet in good condition and he has enraptured his son by promising to bequeath it to him.

Warren, Penn., has just received "the finest new hearse it has ever had," and the *Mail* announces that "those who unfortunately need this, or coffins to go with it, can be accommodated by calling at the new furniture-store opposite the Post-office.

The Boston *Post* asserts that the basket trade of Chicago is increasing, owing to the demand for that article in which to leave deserted babies on good men's door-steps. This may be true, but we can't quite credit the "good men" part of it, as applied to Chicago.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is sanguine that the Polar gates, if ever unlocked, will swing toward the Pacific, and it asks, if Congress is to expend $100,000 for further Arctic expeditions, that two expeditions start on a given day, one following the old Eastern route, and the other going up by way of Behring Straits.

J. W. MARSHALL, the discoverer of gold in California, who is now old and poor, is to make a lecturing tour through that State to tell the plain story of his early life and the circumstances of his important discovery at Sutter's Mill in 1848. The California Legislature last Winter appropriated for his benefit $100 per month, but the Governor failed to sign the bill.

On the 24th of November last the bark *Kutusoff*, Capt. ATKINSON, sailed from Bellingham Bay for San Francisco with a cargo of coal. The never arrived. On the 3d of December the bark *Vernon*, Capt. BARTLETT, sailed from Port Gamble for Honolulu, with a cargo of lumber. She has never been heard from. Both vessels were owned by Messrs. POPE & TALBOT, of San Francisco.

The Yale boys in Cincinnati had their sixth annual reunion on Monday night. Letters from President WOOLSEY and others of the Faculty were read. Professor JAMES D. DANA wrote that Yale is going forward in the way of accommodating herself to the spirit of the times much more rapidly than she has credit for, and after a plan far superior, he thinks, to any other now in process of trial among our institutions of learning.

A Richmond correspondent says that Mr. PEABODY'S donation to Washington College of his $60,000 claim upon the State of Virginia, is likely to prove worthless. The House of Representatives has referred the claim to the Board of Public Works, which, in 1856, reported that the State was not liable, after taking voluminous evidence upon the subject, and after dispatching an agent, Hon. A. R. HOLLIDAY, to England to investigate the matter.

The West Virginia Republicans are to hold their State Convention in Parkersburg, on the 22d of June, to nominate candidates for State officers. The call is addressed to the white and black Republicans, and characterizes the Democratic Party as "the political representative of the defunct Confederacy." All who in good faith abide the decisions of the war, desire to see the complete extinguishment of political inequalities and the restoration of an era of charity and good feeling, and are willing to co-operate with the Republican Party to effect these ends, are cordially invited to representation in the Convention.

To the good old lady who complained to the editor of her local paper that he did not publish deaths enough to make his paper interesting, a little pamphlet, reprinted by the New-England Historical and Genealogical Society from its *Register* for April, 1870, and containing the necrology of the several New-England colleges for the academic year ending in the Summer of 1869, would be especially attractive. It was originally compiled for the *Register* by its editor, Col. ALBERT H. HOYT, of Boston, and in its way is a valuable addition to the results of the labors of the Society—a Society which is doing much to rescue from oblivion the records of the early history of New-England, and which finds in Col. HOYT one of its most enthusiastic and efficient members.

The work of reconstructing Fort Sumter has already commenced. Its crumbling walls are to be restored, embrasure, angle and slope to be remolded, and an armament replaced therein. It is contemplated to make it a "heavy temporary battery," mounting thirteen heavy-calibre guns—eleven fifteen-inch smooth-bore, and two twelve-inch rifles. The outside wall is to be rebuilt at a height ranging from thirteen to twenty-six feet above low-water mark. Above the wall, a heavy earthen parapet will be constructed. All the bomb-proofs and casemates yet visible will be filled in. A new dock and sallyport are to be constructed on the west side, and the present lock and stairs will be removed.

A VOLUNTEER IN CUBA.

Story of an American Who Joined the Cuban Army—What He Saw in the Island—Wretchedness and Misery—The Army a Mob—Jealousy Among the Officers—How the Cubans Fight.

A young fellow who volunteered with other Americans in a New-York recruiting-office some months ago to go to Cuba and fight for the Cubans and Liberty; who went there; and who shortly returned a sadder and a wiser man, tells the very interesting story which follows of what he saw and experienced:

FROM NEW-YORK TO CUBA.

On the 3d of January I was one of nine volunteers for the Cuban army, who left New York on the brig *Timothy Field*, which was cleared from this port for Nassau, New-Providence. She had a cargo of arms and ammunition for Cuba. Near "Hole in the Wall" the steam yacht *Anna* came up with us, evidently by previous arrangement, and we transferred our cargo to her, and then got on board and started for Cuba. There were in all forty men on the yacht; the following Americans: Col. Ryan, Col. James Clancy, Capt. Tom Lillie Mercer, Capt. Simon Gratz, and myself. And of the prominent Cubans were: a son of President Cespedes, Cisonana, who was in command, and Dr. Moice. On the deck we had most of the cargo. We had twenty tons of coal on board, most of it in bags on deck. There were two howitzers on board, and these we kept ready for use in case any Spanish gun-boats should be met. We met with no opposition, however, and at length reached the coast and anchored three hundred yards from the shore in a little inlet called Horse-shoe Inlet. We landed in a great hurry, the officers being in mortal fear of meeting some Spanish craft, on a rubber raft. We took off with us one thousand Springfield rifles, fifty revolvers, fifty spears, fifty *machetes*, an hundred Remingtons, two mountain howitzers, two hundred thousand rounds of ball-cartridge, seventy rounds of cannon ammunition, and several bags of clothing, nearly all of which was for the destitute women and children.

THE WRETCHED CUBAN SOLDIERS.

We remained here for seven days. A dispute arose soon after landing about who should have command, Col. RYAN or CLANCY. Finally CLANCY got the position, the understanding being that he should hold it until somebody higher in authority should arrive. On the fourth day a body of Cubans came, under command of Gen. VERONA. We were very near firing on them, as they did not give the proper signal. These were the first Cubans we had met, and such a miserable lot of soldiers I never before saw. They had scarcely any clothing to cover their nakedness, and were miserably armed. Some had no arms—some only the *machete* they brought. They seemed half-starved. They had some of the Cuban bread, made from the root called *ucher*, but very little else. When they came up with us, they at once commenced to ransack the goods and to help themselves to the clothing. The next day brought two other Generals; their names were MODESTA DEIS and DEIZ. They had about one hundred men with them, who made a clean sweep of all the clothing, including the women's garments, with which they covered themselves, thus making an exceedingly ludicrous appearance. This second lot looked as wretchedly as the first I saw. There was no discipline or order among them. Two-thirds of them were negroes and Chinamen of the very lowest types. They gathered around us Americans and seemed to regard us with as much interest as if we had been wild animals. Col. RYAN was very anxious and happy to show his stock of goods. He had a Brigadier-General's uniform with him, a few dozen kid gloves, and much other similar warlike material. Two other Cuban Generals came to see us very soon after; and we began to think that the Cuban army was pretty much composed of Generals.

ON THE MARCH.

On the seventh day we took up our line of march for the interior. The Americans were put in charge of Gen. FERNANDEZ, a Mexican by birth, and a perfect soldier and gentleman. At San Miguel we first drank the Cubans' substitute for coffee. It is made of sugar and water. They call it *Cuba libre*. We remained here for ten days, and then started again on Feb. 5, the order coming from JORDAN to proceed to head-quarters. We got horses to ride, but—oh ye gods!—what animals. A good stiff breeze would have blown them to pieces. We had straw saddles; and altogether did not greatly enjoy our journey. Col. RYAN left us here to go direct to head-quarters, with an American who came to Cuba with JORDAN by the name of Capt. BAILEY. The day after we left San Miguel we joined Col. VERONA, who had about seven hundred men for the purpose of escorting us to JORDAN'S head-quarters. He was one of those proud, vain officers who imagine they know everything, and know nothing when put to the test. We now began to see some of the families. Nearly all of them are in a deplorable condition. The children and most of the women have no clothing whatever. If we camped on the plantations they would gather around to get a glimpse of the Americans. We had plenty of plantains and meat to eat, occasionally some sweet potatoes, yams, &c. The negroes would serve themselves first and the officers afterwards. Our dishes consisted of palm bark, and our knives and forks were our fingers. Sugar cane was used very much by all the negroes, and in fact by the Cubans. They also used a great deal of honey.

THE PRESIDENT.

At Guymro the Americans paid the President a visit. He was at a cattle-farm two leagues from the town, and had his family with him. We were introduced to him by his son, who came with us from New-York. He addressed us as "brothers," and said he was glad to see us come to help the Republic along. He is not very prepossessing in appearance. He is a short, thick-set man, sharp nose, full face, with no beard whatever. He was plainly dressed in linen. He had a great many other officials with him, but a very small guard. He generously gave each of us one hundred dollars in Cuban bonds, which were not worth the paper they were printed on. The Cubans will not take it themselves in payment for anything. From here we marched toward Principe, where JORDAN was.

AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

After about ten days' march we reached head-quarters. Gen. JORDAN was just recovering from a severe sickness. RYAN was with him, having arrived five days before us. JORDAN told us that he was glad to see us, but wished there had been a thousand of us instead of a mere handful. He had five Americans on his staff; and out of the eighty or ninety which he brought with him from the United States to the island, only about ten or a dozen were left, the remainder either having got off home, or been killed. We soon found out that he was not in full favor with the Cubans. He was for concentration, and they argued against it. The fact of the matter it was, however, plain to see was, they were jealous of him and wanted to get him out of the way.

THE FIRST FIGHT AND ITS RESULT.

On the 22d of February we attacked a Spanish position on the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas. The Cubans had 1,800 men and three mountain howitzers, and the Spaniards had two hundred. We made the attack at daylight, opening with our battery of artillery. Then the infantry went in just like a mob, and after fighting for one hour, JORDAN ordered them to charge the Spanish work; but they protested, declaring that it was too warm for them there, and so we retreated with a loss of twenty-five wounded and three killed. JORDAN'S object was to tear up the railroad track, burn the bridge that was there, and cut the telegraph. After this fight JORDAN got disgusted and resigned, and with RYAN and four Cubans, left for parts unknown. Some of us began to get very suspicious at all this, and anxious to get away

Gen. AGRAMONT succeeded JORDAN in command, and then all the Americans scattered.

OTHER SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

I got permission to go to the Cinco Villas, and started on the 5th of March, together with another American and four Cubans. We had to travel through a part of the country thickly infested with Spanish troops. We marched by night and rested in the daytime. We crossed the Remedios Mountains, and here met with a great many Cuban families in the most wretched condition. The children were perfectly naked and in the most filthy condition, and the men and women, negroes and Cubans alike, were scarcely better off. On the 12th joined Gen. HERNANDEZ. He had a fight the day previous at the foot of the mountains, twelve miles from Remedios. The Spaniards drove him into the mountains, where his force scattered, and he lost sight of his men, and hardly knew where he was himself. But after the Spaniards had retired they came out of the mountain, joined each other, and then claimed a victory. The men numbered about seven hundred. They were half naked and very poorly armed. They had all kinds of arms, from a double-barrel shot-gun to a Remington rifle, old-fashioned pistols, all kinds of old swords. There was no organization, and much jealousy, all wanting to be chief officers.

OTHER CUBAN ARMIES.

From here we started for Villa Clara. We passed through a most beautiful country. It was rolling land. After three days' march we joined Gen. MARCUS DEIZ. He had six hundred men with him, all badly armed. Here Gen. HERNANDEZ sent two hundred of his men to Gen. RULOFF, who was in the Trinidad mountains. We then parted with MARCUS DEIZ—he taking one route and we another. We now had five hundred men in our "army." After two days' march we came to a plantation where there was a Spanish guard of about twenty men. The General sent one hundred men to set fire to the cane. We were all dismounted now, having left our horses in the mountains. We were very much fatigued. I noticed that plantains and beef were getting very scarce. We would be sometimes two days without anything to eat. After the cane had been fired, the Spaniards followed and attacked us at night, but owing to the darkness withdrew. The next day we crossed a river and marched about seven leagues. The Spaniards attacked us in the rear about noon, and threw us into confusion. The officers found it impossible to command the mob. Somebody, for instance, would order "silence," and then everybody would repeat the order, so that instead of silence there was a big noise. When under fire the men did just as they liked. We attempted to make a stand that evening, but the Spaniards drove us, with a loss of twenty-six wounded and four killed. We had to march very slowly, for the wounded had to be carried on rude stretchers made by themselves. There were no doctors to attend to them, and every hour their condition grew worse. They had nothing to eat and very little attention from anybody. We made about eight leagues and then encamped. Here we found a few plantains but no beef. This is all we had to eat for three days. The Spaniards again attacked us the next day; and at the first volley the Cubans ran through the woods for dear life, leaving five or six of their wounded after them, who were not butchered by the Spaniards, but kindly cared for. Here I got disgusted with them and left. I went to the north shore and was taken by a Spanish schooner, where I was kindly treated.

THE CUBAN FORCE.

I have here attempted to show the real state of affairs as far as I learned them. I saw nothing but misery and wretchedness. No discipline; mobs, and not armies. I am confident from what I learned and saw that the Cuban force on the island does not exceed 5,000 men. Gen. AGROMONTE has 1,600, badly armed; Gen. HERNANDEZ has 500, Gen. MARCUS DEIZ 600, Gen. RULOFF 400, Gen. MODESTE DEIS 300; I will allow 1,600 more scattered through the country in small bands. Of the arms they have, nine-tenths are of no account against the Remington rifle. Then two-thirds of their "army" are negroes and Chinamen. The Chinamen do the best fighting, if it can be called fighting at all. I must here state that of all the promises made to Americans here before going, not one of them has been kept so, and so I warn all young men who may be thinking of going to Cuba to remain where they are. The Cubans did not generally strike me as being brave men. As far as I could see, the man who got behind a rock the quickest when the Spanish came along, and cried "*Viva Cuba Libre*," was regarded with as much favor as the bravest of the brave. There are Cuban representatives in New-York living in luxury, and telling everybody to go to Cuba. Why don't they go themselves? At Key West there are something like 2,500. Why don't they go?

Politics in Maine—A Statement of Curious Movements—Some of the Elements of Confusion.

From the Waterville (Me.) Mail, April 22.

Even last year it came out that Gen. HERSEY was to follow the footsteps of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, and it was to prevent a change in certain political currents that the latter was persuaded to hold on another year. Even then it was guessed that the three swift racers, Mr. MORRILL, Mr. SLAINE and Gov. CHAMBERLAIN were in training for the Senatorial contest that is to distract the Legislature in '71. One or more might be "drawn"—but not yet. Gen. HERSEY had already won the entire Hamlin strength by services rendered in defeating Mr. MORRILL. This year he gets the pole and gains an inch in the start. HAMLIN backs him to pay a debt, and possibly to feed a few small fishes to his friends on the old score. Mr. BLAINE don't feel sure of a re-election this Fall, and is willing to compromise for the Senatorship a few months later. He is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and bears to be quiet while HERSEY sets the corns that seem to promise well for both. His delay, which comes from caring a little more for one thing than for another, is daily drawing strong temperance men away from the party; while divisions and subdivisions, with which he dare not meddle, are threatening a general uprising that no single man can control. Meanwhile MORRILL'S friends are not idle. They say he held the indorsement of the people at the moment he failed against HAMLIN. He has stood the test of investigation. Whether BLAINE can pass the ordeal is not yet revealed. A second Hamlin triumph over BLAINE'S shoulder would rouse the attention of the men who create the Legislature, and the result might be the overthrow of the whole Senatorial quarternary named. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the "Cæsar and his fortunes" that are to sink or swim. These "fortunes" are the soldiers that survived the war. BLAINE has failed to win their favor, and it remains to be seen what CHAMBERLAIN will do with the power he holds in them. His old "bugle" corps even continue to threaten HERSEY over his shoulders. HICHBORN, KNOWLTON, and PERHAM serve, each in their place, to keep the people talking while the work goes on. The temperance men, like Orator Puff, have "two tones to their voice." A portion of them would really like to see a stout Prohibitionist put forward by the Republicans, while others see their fortunes only in a third party. PERHAM threatens one of these divisions, and HERSEY the other; while HICHBORN, more than any one else, suggests the quiet and safe contest of last year.

These are a few of the elements of confusion in which both the parties named find themselves involved. The Democratic lines present their normal intangibility—looking for something to turn up by which they may better their condition, without any obvious danger of making it worse. When Mr. BLAINE'S Committee ventures to move the jam will break—and then we shall see what we shall see.

The Mysterious Death of Wm. Sherlock—A Case for the Detectives.

Coroner KENNAN commenced an investigation yesterday in the case of WM. SHERLOCK whose body was found in the East River at the foot of Fifteenth-st. The deceased had been missing since the 29th day of January last, under circumstances that led to suspicion of foul play. It was alleged that on the 20th of September, 1866, JOHN SHERLOCK, father of the deceased, died in Eastport, Me., and left on deposit with a South-street firm $28,083 91 in money and $13,000 in United States Bonds. An instrument was executed by the widow and her three children, in which they acknowledged the receipt of these funds, and the document was intrusted to STEPHEN SHERLOCK, one of the brothers, who obtained the money and subsequently refused to give WILLIAM his share. When the deceased disappeared his counsel made diligent search for him, without success, as no one at his residence, No. 402 East Twenty-fifth-street, could give any clue to his whereabouts. On the 11th of November, WM. SHERLOCK, who had been drinking considerably, was sent to the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum.

Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, made a post-mortem examination of the body yesterday, but discovered no traces of violence, and the internal organs were considered in a healthy condition. An inquest will be held in a few days. Meanwhile Detectives TIEMANN and BENNETT have been directed by Superintendent JOURDAN to work up the case.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

Scenes and Incidents of the Appalling Disaster.

Heroic Efforts of the Firemen and Citizens to Rescue the Suffering and Helpless—Whites and Blacks Vieing with Each Other in the Noble Work.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 28.

The daily papers having announced that the Court of Appeals would make their decision at 11 o'clock in the Ellyson-Chahoon Mayoralty case, an immense crowd packed the Court-room, in the second story of the Capitol, before the hour named. The Court-room is just over the Hall of the House of Delegates, and was literally packed in every part, with persons eager to hear the expected decision.

Suddenly the packed gallery gave way and was thrown forward with a heavy concussion into the center of the Court-room. This occurrence, with the rush and surging of the crowd, caused the whole floor to break through from the walls, and sink in a cloud of dust, and laden with its load of human beings, down into the hall of the House of Delegates below. The mass which fell buried beneath its ruins the persons who happened then to be in the hall. It is exceedingly fortunate that the catastrophe happened at the early hour of 11; for if it had occurred after the House of Delegates had met, scarcely any of the members could have escaped. A large meeting of Delegates, which had been held in the hall, had just adjourned.

The scene which was presented after the fall of the suspended Court-room was frightful beyond description. A thick cloud of dust filled the vast space. Every individual of the throng of human beings was begrimed with dust. Many were bleeding and groaning from the injuries they had received. Many lay dead in the promiscuous crowd. Through the incumbent floor of the fallen room the legs and arms and heads of the persons who had been caught beneath it were protruding; some still under the spell of death, others moving in efforts at extrication or in the agony of pain and suffering.

The greater number of the persons who went down with the floor readily made their escape from the hall below. Those who were struck by timbers and caught by the gallery above, and those who were in the lower hall and caught by the falling mass were the sufferers from the occurrence.

It is a cause of thankfulness that so small a proportion of the great number of persons who were in the Court-room has been injured. The Judges of the Court itself all escaped unhurt. They were in the conference room, just about going into the Court-room, when the floor sank. They were at the door of the conference-room in time to see the sinking of the throng of men, but were fortunately tardy enough to escape being involved in the catastrophe.

RESCUING THE VICTIMS.

Very soon after the catastrophe occurred, almost an instant as it were, those who were uninjured commenced most active exertions to rescue those who were buried beneath the heavy joist, gallery, stairways, and tons of fallen laths and plaster, and whose groans could be heard rising in mournful cadence above the noise and confusion incident to the horrid occasion. Some thoughtful ones ran to the bell-house and, obedient to their suggestion, the bellmen commenced tolling, which soon brought out all the Fire Department and many citizens. The report was rife, and for some time believed, that the Capitol was on fire. The movement of the firemen confirmed that impression. When the firemen and citizens found out what was demanded of them—help for the helpless—they went to work nobly, the former with ladders and with their hands, and the latter by every exertion of strength, endurance and perseverance, to rescue their imprisoned fellow-mortals. The best and wisest men of Virginia were there, and the age and experience and the flower of the youth of Richmond were there, and through the crowd, with sorrowful faces and tearful eyes, fathers, brothers and friends rushed eager to hear if those dear to them were among the dead, the dying, the wounded or the saved. Would that during life we may never again see such a heart-sickening sight. Men who had stormed Gettysburg and seen the flower of their country mowed down around them by grape and shot and shell, shook their heads and said, as mangled bodies and bleeding friends were brought from the ruins, never did we witness anything so sad and heart-rending as this.

And as each one was lowered by careful hands from the windows of the hall of the House of Delegates, each spectator peered with anxious look to see if beneath the blood and dust with which he was covered, they could discover the face and form of him they feared had been killed or wounded. An hour passed before it was known certainly who the dead were, and oh, the agony all felt, for their loss was a public calamity, when there was no longer room to doubt that Patrick Henry Aylett, Dr. Joseph B. Brock, Capt. Wm. A. Charters, Powhatan Roberts, Nathaniel Howard, Julius Hobson, Col. Hairston and other well-known citizens were among the dead, and that Judge Meredith, Mr. Neeson, Gov. Wells, Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Henry M. Bell of Augusta, W. C. Chesterman, W. C. Elam, M. P. Handy, Major Kelly and others were among the wounded.

An hour more and the dead were laid out at homes they left a few hours before with hearts bounding with hope, and with not a thought that ere the sun reached meridian they would have departed to their long homes.

The wounded had in the meanwhile been cared for, and then for the first time did our people seem to realize to its full extent the great calamity that had befallen them. Business ceased and citizens stood upon the sidewalks in groups, and with sorrowing countenances talked over the circumstances of the tragedy and gave expression to the deep grief all felt, not only at the loss of beloved fellow-citizens, but for their sorrowing families.

There may be pens adequate to the task of portraying the remaining scenes of a day which will go down in the history of Richmond with the burning of the theater in 1811, and the bridge catastrophe in 1869, when poor Col. Branch was killed, but the writer of this, unnerved and stricken down in spirit by the loss of friends with whom he has been associated so many years, and to whom he was bound by ties scarcely less sacred than those of blood, finds himself utterly unfitted to write either at the length or in the detail that the mournful occasion calls for.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The catastrophe destroyed the room of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the Clerk's office, and completely wrecked the Hall of the House of Delegates. In the latter place, the Speaker's chair and all the desks and seats on the east side were crushed, a page killed, and twenty-one members injured. Yesterday evening, at 3 o'clock, the *débris* had been cleared off, and the floor, covered with eighteen inches of plaster and laths, was left in charge of a policeman. It was considered hardly possible that any more unfortunates were buried beneath.

There were many touching incidents connected with this catastrophe. Wives in search of their husbands, sisters in search of their brothers, and mothers anxiously inquiring of every one the whereabouts of their sons—all with grief on their countenances and despairing looks. It was a sight to touch the hardest heart. And as friend met friend a hearty thank God went up, bad as matters were, that they were not worse. We saw men a few hours before proud in the consciousness of manly strength, who, when taken from the wreck within the Hall of Delegates, were as helpless as babes. A few moments more and they were raving in the agonies of death. Men, women and children, flocked to the scene of disaster from every quarter, and the conventionalities of caste were forgotten, as each inquired of the other, have you seen my father, my brother, or my son. There were brave men there at work—just as brave as ever faced a cannon or charged a redoubt. Their sole purpose seemed to be to see who could do most to help the wounded and make comfortable the last moments of the dying. We know they care not to have their names published, but we saw some whom we will not forget while memory lasts. The situation of the fallen timber and the *débris* from the Court-room was such that as they rescued one sufferer, they could sometimes hear the piteous moans of a dozen more, and who can tell the agony that this gave them as they toiled on in their sad work. May God bless them!

The city presented a mournful appearance. Most of the stores, especially on Main-street, were closed, and many of them draped in mourning, as was the first station-house. The Police force lost seven of its best officers and men.

AID FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

Immediately upon hearing of the terrible accident, Gen. Canby dispatched one of his aids, Lieut. Heintzelman, to Gov. Walker, offering any aid it was in his power to furnish. The stretchers and ambulances in charge of Dr. Ross arrived on the Square and were put to use. Both Dr. Ross and Dr. King, of the regular service, were busily employed in administering to the wants of the wounded.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSE.

The *News* of last evening says: A glance at the inside of the walls of buildings revealed the cause of this frightful calamity. The old hall in which the Lower House meets was so very high that when it was deemed necessary to have additional offices in the Capitol, a floor was thrown across, and thus two stories made of one. In doing this the architect, instead of inserting the floor beams in the wall, rested them upon a ledge or offsett in the wall, which projects not more than four inches, and on this frail support timbers measuring at least two feet by eight or ten inches thick were rested, the constant tendency of which was to press out the walls and lessen the support. For many years the floor had been concave to an extent that was alarming, but familiarity had, as usual, removed the doubts of its safety."

LIST OF THE KILLED.

Below we give a list of the sixty persons known to have been killed by the disaster, following it with a list of the wounded, with their injuries:

P. H. Aylett, N. P. Howard, Dr. J. B. Brock, J. W. D. Bland, W. A. Charters, Samuel A. Eaton, R. H. Maury, Jr., W. H. Davis, David S. Dagman, Col. Samuel Hairston, Henry County; B. F. Robertson, Thomas H. Quarles, Charles Grinnan, of Washington, D. C.; Ed. Ward, of England; Capt. James Kirby, Charles Watson, clerk, Danville depot; Hugh M. Hutchinson, coal dealer; Lewis N. Webb, Daniel Dugger, James A. Blamire, druggist; John Baughn, of Manchester; W. E. Randolph, supposed from New-York; John Lynch, John Newman, Thos. H. Wilcox, Charles City; Ash Levy, Col. Pichegru Woolfolk, —— Tyler, W. H. Thompson, of Sidney; Capt. Thompson, —— Meanley, P. A. Foley, Deputy United States Marshal; Anton Beine, E. M. Schofield, City Assessor; John M. Turner, page, House of Delegates; James Newman, T. A. Brewis, —— Hisbil, Chas. Brown, J. D. Massie, Geo. Clennan, E. P. Hulce, Powhattan Roberts, attorney-at-law; Julius A. Hobson, Hugh Grady, Wm. Dunn, Wm. Taylor, of Richmond County; Samuel Hicks, S. E. Burnham, Balston Spa, N. Y.; Charles Brown, colored servant.

Policemen.—Capt. D. G. Tourgee, Sergt. James T. Cox, Privates, Cray, Michael McCarthy, John P. Meagher, James N. Walker, Joseph A. Seay, P. S. Coleman; Private Watchman John S. Ryan. A stranger was carried to the Medical College, dead, and on him were found some scraps of paper, with the name of Chas. Branch.

THE WOUNDED.

Hon. Thomas F. Bocock, Ex-Speaker United States House of Representatives, amputation of foot necessary; S. Schlesicher, badly about head; Thomas Cullingsworth, hurt in abdomen, severely; Senator Kendrick, of Scott, right arm hurt and left rib supposed broken; Richard Roane and brother, of Charles City, badly cut face, arm and leg; W. A. Hoppe, foot badly mashed; J. T. Chase, wounded in chest, not dangerously; John Hart, of Rocketts, internal injuries; Thomas Carroll, wound in right side; W. R. Tompkins, injured slightly in the back; W. D. Chesterman, correspondent Petersburg *Index*, painfully injured; W. C. Elam, Petersburg *Courier*, badly, back; A. D. Leffew, severely; F. C. Wilson, Collector Third District; Rush Burgess, internally and badly; Peter W. Ralston, Ex-Auditor, critically; W. C. Dunham, not expected to live; Col. George W. Bolling, Petersburg, badly; William Mathew, of Loudon; Isaac H. Hunter, (colored,) slightly; Daniel Bradford, Jr., concussion brain; J. H. Kelly, Delegate from Spotsylvania County, very slightly in legs; Senator Herndon, from the same county, slight; Mr. Kinsey, Delegate from Carroll, slight; Mr. Miller, of Montgomery, slight; Mr. Peatross, of Caroline, a little bruised; Dr. Campbell, of Shenandoah, slightly bruised; Walter Mackey, skull crushed; Gov. Wells, breast-bone broken and internally injured; Moses Handy, *Dispatch*, slightly; George Chahoon, slightly; John Howard, badly; Marshall Hanger, member of House of Delegates, badly; Henry M. Bell, of Augusta, arm broken, head cut and bruised; John R. Sedgwick, badly hurt; William H. Soper, Baltimore, three ribs broken; John R. Strother, slightly; James Neeson, severely injured; Henry Bell, seriously injured; W. R. Tompkins, slightly, in back; W. B. Wheeley, hurt in left shoulder; Thomas S. Baldwin, clothing merchant; Gen. M. B. Corse, of Alexandria; Col. G. W. Brent, both legs broken; W. T. Richardson, printer, wounded in head; R. T. Howard, cut under chin, left leg bruised; L. M. Porter, severe blow on left shoulder; John T. Holt, of Charles City, internal injury; Wm. Brazeal, coal merchant, leg broken; L. Dabney, slightly about the leg; Judge Meredith, badly wounded; H. K. Ellyson, slightly injured; L. H. Chandler, injured in shoulder; Chas. W. Gentry, seriously hurt; John T. Butler, slightly hurt; Wallace Rowe, slightly; Capt. Geo. W. Allen, Port-warden, seriously hurt; Attorney-General W. C. Taylor, slightly injured; Dr. Shorman, guest at Ford's Hotel, slightly; A. S. McKenney, of Fredericksburg, seriously; (he is well cared for at Ford's Hotel;) Geo. S. Green, Esq., of Fredericksburg, slightly; Dr. Burgess, member of the House from Southampton, slightly injured, but not seriously; Sergt. Kendall O'Dwyer, of the Police, arm broken and bruised about the head; he was also injured in the legs; Thos. Connors, seriously wounded; Capt. William Pemberton, severely bruised but not seriously hurt; —— Maroney, who resides near the Penitentiary, had his left ankle dislocated and his right thigh fractured; also fracture about the shoulder; T. K. Lyon, Governor-street, contusion about throat, spitting blood; William Green, hurt severely about the head and arms; Judge Watts, of Norfolk, slightly wounded; T. M. Binford and Mat. Blair, of Richmond, were also bruised and cut about the head; C. J. Woodson, of Goochland, and Col. McRae, cut and bruised slightly; Col. Wood Bouldin, cut on head and face and badly stunned; Wm. S. Wood, tinner, slightly wounded in the head; Sergt. Hull, badly wounded; —— Cavanaugh, badly wounded; Sergt. Terry, of the Police, badly wounded; Mike Doyle, slightly injured; John Davenport, merchant, slightly injured; Walter Haines, Henrico, only slightly injured; Rev. George W. Nolley, of Caroline, slightly hurt; J. C. Shelton, member from Stafford, badly bruised; Thomas R. Joynes, son of Judge William T. Joynes, is slightly injured, and is at the Exchange; Robert Beverly, severely though not dangerously; S. B. Jacobs, badly hurt—could not learn the extent of his injuries; Henry A. Pleasants, of the *Dispatch*, bruised but not seriously hurt; Capt. Wilkinson, of the Police, head bruised, arm fractured and leg injured; E. Fowler, of the Bristol *News*, slightly bruised; H. Bowen, of Tazewell County, scarred on forehead; Col. Charles Ronald, leg broken and otherwise injured; J. N. Stubbs, member from Gloucester, wounded severely about the head; Stith Bolling, Esq., member from Lunenburg, slightly hurt; John A. McCaull, member of the House from Roanoke, slightly bruised; St. George Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburg, seriously injured; Lawson Nunnally, Esq., slightly injured; Major John S. Calvert, left leg broken below the knee; —— Gathwright, Broad, between H and T streets, seriously; John Keegan slightly wounded in shoulder; R. D. McCoy, of Petersburg, painfully wounded in back, and foot dislocated; Otis Deane, of the Gas Works, slightly hurt in side; John H. Lewis, colored barber, leg broken, and head badly cut; Maj. John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, very slight; J. H. Clark, barber, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, bad cut in head, and bruise; Wm. Allen, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, on Main, ex-police, breast and arm; Jos. Allen, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, jeweller, in breast and feet, badly; Dudley Bevill, slightly; A. B. Duesberry, ex-constable, in head, badly; Wm. F. Phillips, of Surry, in head and arm; P. H. Sutherland, slightly; John Sherra, slightly; John Finey, grocer, Main-street.

Another Vivid Description of the Fearful Scene.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.

The bells had just tolled the hour of 11, and deathlike silence reigned as Mr. Starke, the Clerk, entered and placed his books on the table. Judge Joynes was in his seat. Mr. Starke, leaning over the railing, was talking with him, while the rest of the Judges were in the conference room, not quite prepared to enter on their day's duty. The counsel for Mayor Ellison, Messrs. Neeson and Meredith, had taken their seats, and were ready to proceed to business. Ex-Gov. Wells and L. H. Chandler, Esq., were also in their places, and the reporters of the *Enquirer*, *Dispatch*, *Whig* and *State Journal*, were at the desks set apart for their use and accommodation. The moments were spent in pleasant conversation by the spectators present. Various were the speculations as to the final result, when, all at once, a panel piece of ceiling fell, and then a girder gave way with an awful crash, and precipitated the spectators who were in the gallery of the Court-room to the main floor, and the additional weight in one single moment's time crushed the Court-room floor through. The mass of human beings who were in attendance were sent, mingled with the bricks, mortar, splinters, beams, iron bars, desks and chairs, to the floor of the House of Delegates. The whole atmosphere was thick with a dense cloud of dust from the plastering, and the human beings sent up a groan which will ring forever in the ears upon which it fell. In a moment a few survivors clinging to the windows and fragments of hanging timber, and the bare and torn walls, were all that remained to mark the place where only a moment before there was a scene of life, vigor and hope.

SCENE ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

The scene about the Capitol building just after the sad occurrence was one of terror. The first notice that those who were in the building had of the impending evil was the premonitory rumbling as the floor was settling. Then there came a fearful crash, accompanied by a cry of human agony and terror which smote the hearts of all who heard it. In a moment the frightful situation was realized. The few who had been so fortunate as to be able to get into the windows, shouted aloud for help for those who had fallen, and called for ladders. In a short time the bells were tolling, and the hook and ladder truck being brought upon the spot, the ladders were put up to the windows, and the work of humanity began. The blinding dust within prevented any one from seeing anything, and the rushing of persons within the building and the cries of the wounded was all that could be heard. As the dust cleared away a little, a mass of timbers and rubbish of every description was descried, and the thought of the numbers of human beings crushed beneath its weight, dead and dying, was sickening. Add to this the cries and groans of those who were there, many in the agony of death, and there is a picture to make the stoutest heart quail. The entire hall was flooded with the ruins, except the space under the gallery. Desks, chairs and tables were crushed completely, showing the force of the falling wreck. The work of removing the *débris* was a difficult one, but was undertaken by those present with a will.

BRINGING OUT THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The doors and windows of the hall were thrown open, and within were soon collected the busy workers, who, mid their own shouts and the agonizing groans of those they were seeking to rescue, were removing the timbers. As the wounded and dead were reached, they were brought out and placed in the Senate Chamber or else under the trees in the square, where they were attended by our city physicians and others who were on hand with such appliances as could be obtained. As the men were brought out, they were so covered with dust that they could scarcely be recognized, and for a while the anxious inquiries of the bystanders, "Who is he?" could not be answered. One by one they were borne out—the dead and dying. Here was one mangled and silently enduring, another crying aloud with pain, while the still form of a third told too well that its spirit had fled. In one moment the gray hairs of age could be described upon the head of some dead one, while in the next the tall, manly form of one who had been cut off in the full bloom of life was being borne past. It seemed as if sickening horrors would never cease, and ages seemed to pass in the performance of this sad duty.

THE SCENE IN THE SQUARE.

The tolling of bells, the rushing and shouting of excited men, and the news of the fearful calamity, which spread like wild-fire over the city in an incredible short space of time, brought an immense crowd of all classes, ages and colors to the Square. Hundreds of wives, mothers and friends were constantly filling the grounds, who, with wringing hands, sought in despair to know if any of their loved ones had been of the number mangled. War, with its horrors, its agonies, its sad separations, its ghastly wounds, its horrible deaths, pictures to the mind no such scenes as the one which was yesterday enacted in the square. Hacks, ambulances and vehicles of all descriptions were promptly on the ground ready to convey the wounded away from the scence of disaster to their homes, where they could be cared for, and their wounds dressed to better advantage than in the dense crowd with which the were surrounded. The dead who had been brought out were reverently and decently laid aside and covered with blankets, and afterward borne away to their bereaved families. Policemen were stationed on the steps of the building to prevent the crowd from rushing in and thereby hindering those who were administering to the relief of the sufferers; and at a late hour the gates of the Square were guarded by Mayor Ellason's Police, who kept out the crowd of persons who seemed bent on viewing the scene of the disaster.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE KILLED.

P. H. Aylett, Jr., Esq., was one of the most eminent lawyers of the Richmond Bar. Both as a speaker and a writer he excelled, having written much for the Richmond *Examiner* during the existence of that paper, and when controlled by its founder, John M. Daniel, Esq. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, and served during the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration. During the war he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Confederate States by Jefferson Davis, a position which he filled up to the surrender of Gen. Lee. Since the war he has edited with marked ability the Richmond *Times*, and subsequently the *Enquirer*. He was a great-grandson of Patrick Henry, the "forest-born Demosthenes" of Revolutionary fame, whose name he bore, and much of whose rare eloquence he seemed to have inherited. In person he was tall and commanding, and in manner genial and affable. He was about forty-seven years of age, and leaves a family.

Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter of the *Enquirer & Examiner*, was a regularly educated physician, but for the past three or four years had devoted his entire time to journalism. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and much esteemed and respected. His age was about forty years. He leaves a widow and several children.

Capt. Wm. H. Charters, Chief of the Richmond Fire Department, was a native of Richmond, and very popular. With the exception of a brief interregnum, he had filled the position of Chief in the Fire Department for ten years past. He leaves a family.

Nathaniel P. Howard, Esq., was a lawyer of high standing at the Richmond Bar. His practice was confined solely to chancery cases, and for many years he had filled the position of assistant reporter to the Court of Appeals.

Ash Levy was a prominent dry goods merchant. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves a large family.

Lewis N. Webb was a prominent and influential wholesale grocer and commission merchant. He was about thirty years of age.

Edward M. Schfield was a native of St. Louis, but in 1867 was appointed City Assessor by his brother, Major-Gen. Schofield. He was United States Army Officer during the war.

R. H. Maury was a native of Richmond, a lawyer and son of the well-known broker and banker of the same name.

J. W. D. Bland (colored) was a member of the Virginia Senate, now in session at Richmond, and represented the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Nottoway and Amelia. He was a man of much good, strong common sense, and created a decided impression upon the Congressional Reconstruction Committee by his clear, forcible, and well-expressed views when the admission of Virginia was under consideration. He was elected as a Republican, but subsequently became a member of the Walker-Conservative-Democratic Party. He was about twenty-nine years of age, and of a fine and manly appearance.

Powhatan Roberts was Commissioner in Chancery of the Court of Common Pleas of Richmond, a position which he had held for many years. He was about forty-five and unmarried.

Mr. S. Harden Hairston was a wealthy tobacco planter of Henry County, Va. He was a brother of Mr. P. W. Hairston, a member of the firm of Herbert & Hairston, commission merchants and dealers in fertilizers, of Baltimore.

Julius A. Hobson had been Collector of Taxes for the City of Richmond nearly a quarter of a century, and was widely known and esteemed.

Col. Pichegru Woolfolk was one of the most prominent citizens of Virginia, and took an active part in politics and legislation previous to the war.

Gen. Thomas H. Wilcox was a Major-General in the Confederate Army, and served during the war in Longstreet's division. Gen. Wilcox was a native of Alabama, about forty-four years of age, a skillful soldier and a man of a great bravery and daring.

S. Dagger was a Republican member of the House of Delegates from Brunswick County.

Wm. H. Davis was a printer in early life, and for many years published the Richmond *Compiler* in connection with Jas. A. Cowardin, Esq., one of the present proprietors of the *Daily Dispatch*. Datterly he had conducted the wood and coal business. He was sixty years of age, and leaves a large family.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol building was one of the most conspicuous in the City of Richmond, occupying a lofty eminence on the brow of Shockoe Hill, and was about the first object which met the epe on every avenue of approach. It was constructed in the year 1800, under the direction of Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, and was modeled after the Parthenon, in Athens. It was about 225 feet in length, 100 feet broad, and some sixty from the ground to the eaves of the roofing. It consisted of a basement story entirely above ground, used by the various State officers; a second-story which was divided in the middle by an ample rotunda; a third story used for various purposes, and two spacious halls at at either end; that on the north was known as the Hall of the House of Delegates, and the one at the south end as the Senate Chamber. A southern portico of Ionic columns added much to the architectural beauties of the building, and afforded a pleasant retreat for members of the Legislature desiring air and exercise. It was on the floor above the Hall of the House of Delegates, in the northern end of the Capitol, that the gallery and flooring of the room occupied by the Supreme Court of Appeals yielded to the immense pressure upon their timbers and fell, entailing the awful loss of life and terrible maiming of so many of Richmond's prominent citizens. This room is the same occupied by the Confederate Senate during the rebellion of the Southern States.

INCIDENTS.

Mr. Rush Burgess fell on top of a gentleman whose name he could not learn. "My friend, can you not move a little?" Mr. Burgess relied, "No, I cannot stir." "Well,' said he, "I must die. Good-bye"

During the time in which Hon. George Wm. Brent, of Alexandria, was buried in the ruins, Mr. Chandler, who was between the window and Mr. Brent, was endeavoring to get away, when Mr. Brent caught him by the arm and begged him, for God's sake, to let him get some air, but in Mr. Chandler's position it was impossible for him to move until assistance was rendered. In a short time, however, he was taken out and his life saved.

We learn from Mr. Chandler, who was doing well late last evening, that Mr. Samuel A. Eaton was sitting on the back of his chair when the floor fell through. Mr. Eaton was killed and Mr. Chandler not seriously injured; such escapes are most remarkable.

The Conservative caucus which had met in the hall of the House of Delegates had adjourned not many minutes before the calamity. Fortunately there had been a dispute about the Judgeship of Henry County, and an adjournment was necessary. Had this not been the case, more than half of the Legislature would have been crushed.

Dr. Thompson, member of the House of Delegates, from Hanover, was caught under two men who were instantly killed by a heavy falling beam. He himself was slightly injured.

Mr. P. H. Keenan was buried beneath the ruins for three-quarters of an hour, and was found nearly suffocated under the dead bodies. He has almost entirely recovered.

Among the killed was a Mr. Burnham, of New-York. Mr. R. C. Burkholder, one of the members of the House from Lynchburg, hearing that Mr. Burnham was a relative of one of his constituents, a well known builder of Lynchburg, at once sought out the body, which had been temporarily deposited for identification in the City Hall, and had it placed in a metallic case, and made arrangements to have it deposited in a private vault at Hollywood until called for by friends.

The most terrible feature about this whole affair is the heart-rending manner of death in the majority of instances. Many of the dead were found to be without serious bodily injury, but had evidently died from suffocation. The mere contemplation of such a thing is sickening. Hard, indeed, was the fate of those who had escaped death from the falling timbers, in the end to die from the untold agonies of suffocation.

When the corpses were brought out and exposed on the square, scarcely one of them could be recognized, so fearfully disfigured were they; and the broken-hearted wives, sisters and mothers of several even failed, in some instances, to recognize the victims. The faces of all the dead were fearfully swollen and blackened, it is supposed from suffocation, and about the mouth and lips was a sort of coagulated froth, tinctured with blood, which was hardened and stuffened with dust. In the case of Dr. J. H. Brock, reporter of the *Enquirer*, it is said his wife failed to recognize him, and a brother reporter only discovered his identity by searching his pockets.

Among the wonderful escapes are those of the reporters of the *Whig*, *Dispatch* and *State Journal*, all of whom were seated immediately on the edge of the parting floor, poor Brock being so far back that he fell into the fearful abyss and lost his life. Several others grasped or clutched hold of doors, windows and benches.

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

From conversations with several who were in the Court-room at the time of the fall we learn the following as the true theory of the accident: The large girder which was under the partition between the clerk's office and the Court-room snapped in twain, and immediately afterward the floor commenced to cave. The support of the crowded gallery having given away, the gallery parted from the wall and fell over into the centre of the Court-room, crushing through the floor and precipitating the mass of human beings and rubbish into the hall below. We examined the girder and found that it had broken off just in the centre. It was hewn timber, and just where it broke was a cut, as if the workman in hewing had made a misslick and driven his adze into the wood about a quarter of an inch.

Mr. Samuel A. Eaton, Formerly of Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, April 28.

Among the unfortunate sufferers by the terrible calamity in Richmond, Va., yesterday, we observe the name of Mr. Samuel A. Eaton, who was at one time very well known in this his native city, as among those who were killed outright. He was the son of Mr. Samuel Adams Eaton, who for many years kept a watchmaker's store at No. 82 Washington-street, and was probably better known to the people of Boston than any other man in the trade. His mother was a half sister to Miss Charlotte Cushman, the celebrated actress, and is, we believe, still living in Boston, having after the death of her first husband, married Mr. Samuel Wells, whom she survives. Among his relatives, who are well known in Boston, may be mentioned Hon. Charles W. Slack (the mother being sister of the elder Eaton) and O. W. Heaton, a well-known literary man. Mr. Eaton early displayed a talent and capacity for literary and theatrical pursuits, in which he was encouraged by his aunt, Miss Cushman, who recognized his ability, and attached him to herself in the capacity of agent, in which position remained for some time. In this way he became known in theatrical and newspaper circles, and was a contributor to many of the daily and weekly publications of the day. We believe he at one time started a Sunday paper. Some time before the war he settled in Richmond, Va., where he was employed as a clerk in the Tredegar Iron Works, which situation he retained during and up to the time of the close of the rebellion. When the rebel capital became reconstructed under Federal authority, Mr. Eaton was appointed Mayor's Clerk, which office he filled at the time of his death. His age is about forty-two years. He was married in Boston, to a Miss Delano, who, together with one child, the issue of their marriage, survives him, and who, together with his many friends here, will mourn his untimely death.

RICHMOND'S FIRST CALAMITY.

The Burning of the Theater in 1811—The Terrible Panic Among the Spectators, and the Horrible Loss of Life.

The following account of the burning of the Richmond Theater on the night of Dec. 27, 1811, will be read with mournful interest in connection with the details of the accident on Wednesday, which are given above. We quote from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Dec. 28, 1811:

"In the whole course of our existence, we have never taken our pen under a deeper gloom than we feel at this moment. It falls to our lot to record one of the most distressing scenes which can happen in the whole circle of human affairs. The reader must excuse the incoherence of the narrative; there is scarce a dry eye in this distracted city. Weep, my fellow-citizens; for we have seen a night of woe, which scarce any eye had seen, or ear hath heard, and no tongue can adequately tell.

How can we describe the scene? No pen can paint it; no imagination can conceive it. A whole theater wrapt in flames—a gay and animated assembly suddenly thrown on the very verge of the grave—many of them, oh! how many, precipitated in a moment into eternity—youth and beauty and old age and genius overwhelmed in one promiscuous ruin—shrieks, groans and human agony in every shape—this is the heartrending scene that we are called upon to describe. We sink under the effect. Reader, excuse our feelings, for they are the feelings of a whole city.

Let us collect our ideas as well as we can. On Thursday night a new play and a new afterpiece were played for the benefit of Mr. Placide. Crowds swarmed to the theatre—it was the fullest house this season—there were not less than 600 present. The play went off; the pantomime began, the first act was over. The whole scene was before us, and all around us was mirth and festivity. Oh, God! what a horrible revolution did one minute produce. The curtain rose on the second act of the pantomime—the orchestra was in full chorus, and Mr. West came on to open the scene, when sparks of fire began to fall on the back part of the stage, and Mr. Robertson came out in unutterable distress, waved his hand to the ceiling and uttered these appalling words: "The house is on fire." His hand was immediately stretched forth to the persons in the stage box to help them on the stage, and aid their retreat in that direction. This is all that we caught of the stage, the cry of fire, fire, passed with electric velocity through the house—every one flew from their seats to gain the lobby and stairs. The scene baffles all description, the most heart-rending cries pervaded the house; "save me;" "save me;" wives asking for their husbands; females and children shrieking, while the gathering element came rolling on, its curling flames and column of smoke threatening to devour every human being in the building. Many were trod under foot. Several were thrown back from the windows, from which they were struggling to leap. The stairways were immediately blocked up; the throng was so great that many were raised several feet over the heads of the rest; the smoke threatened an instant destruction. We cannot dwell on this picture. We saw—we felt it—like others we gave up ourselves for lost. We cannot depict it. Many leaped from the windows of the first story and were saved. Children and females and men of all descriptions, were seen to precipitate themselves on the ground below. Most of these escaped, though several of them with broken legs and thighs and hideous contusions. Most, if not all, who were in the pit, escaped. Mr. Taylor, the last of the musicians who quitted the orchestra, finding his retreat by the back way cut off, leaped into the pit, whence he entered the semi-circular avenue which leads to the door of the theater, and found it nearly empty. He was the last that escaped from the pit. How melancholy that many who were in the boxes did not also jump into the pit and fly in the same direction! But those who were in the boxes, above and below, pushed for the lobbies. Many, as has been said, escaped through the windows; but the most of them had no other resource than to descend the stairs. Many escaped in this way, but so great was the pressure that they retarded each other until the devouring element approached to sweep them into eternity. Several who even emerged from the building were so much scorched that they have since perished. Some even jumped from the second-story window; some others had been dreadfully burnt.

The fire flew with a rapidity almost beyond example; within ten minutes after it caught the whole house was wrapt in flames. The colored people in the gallery, most of them, escaped through the stairs cut off from the rest of the house—some have no doubt fallen victims. The pit and boxes had but one common avenue, only through which the whole crowd could escape, save those only who leaped through the windows.

But the scene which ensued it is impossible to paint—women with dishevelled hair, fathers and mothers shrieking out for their children, husbands for their wives, brothers for their sisters, filled the whole area on the outside of the building. A few who had escaped plunged again into the flames to save some dear object of their regard, and they perished. The Governor, perhaps, shared this melancholy fate. Others were frantic, and would have rushed to destruction but for the hand of a friend. The bells tolled—almost the whole town rushed to the fatal spot.

The flames must have caught to the scenery from some light behind. Robertson saw it when it was no longer than his arm. Young saw it on the roof when it first burst through. Every article of the theater was consumed, as well as the dwelling-house next to it; but what is wealth in comparison to the valuable lives which have gone forever. The whole town is shrouded in woe. Heads of families extinguished forever. Many and many is the house in which a chasm has been made that can never be filled up. We cannot dwell on this picture; but look on the following catalogue of the victims, and then conceive the calamity which has fallen upon us

A LIST OF DEAD AND MISSING.

Gov. George W. Smith, Sophia Trouin, Cecelia Trouin, daughters of Mr. Trouin, Joseph Jacobs, Elizabeth Jacobs, his daughter, Cyprian Marks, wife of Mordeica Marks, Charlotte Raphael daughter of Solomon Raphael, Adeline Bausman, Ann Craig, daughter of Mrs. Adam Craig, —— Mittal, a carpenter, Pleasant, a mulatto woman belonging to Mr. Wm. Rose, Nancy Patterson, (colored,) Abraham B. Venable, President of the bank, Wm. Southgate, son of Wright; Benjamin Botts and wife, Ariama Hunter, Mary Whitlock, Juliana Harvey, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Girardin and child, Mrs. Robert Greenhow, Mrs. Boss Barrack, Judah's child; Mrs. Leslie Edward Wanton, Gov. Dixon, Wm. Brown, Mrs. Patterson, John Welch, Mrs. Tayler Braxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Mrs. Jerrod, James Waldon, Miss Elliott, of New-Kent; Margaret Capland, Margaret Anderson, Sally Gatewood, Mary Clay, Lucy Gwathmey, Louisa Mayo, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Green, Mary Davis, Thos. Frazier, Jane Wade, Mrs. Wm. Cook and daughter, Elizabeth Stevenson, Mrs. Couvert and child, Patsey Snifin, Fanny Goff, Betsey Johnson, Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Lieut. James Gibson, Mrs. Thos. Wilson, Mrs. Marie Nelson, Miss Mary Page, Mrs. Laforrest, Mr. [illegible] Marshall, of Wythe County.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES, &C.

The Council of Richmond, on the day after the terrible disaster, passed an ordinance appointing a Committee, consisting of Dr. Adams W. Hay, Mr. Ralston and Mr. Gamble, to have the remains of those who perished in the flames collected, make arrangements for the funeral, erect a monument to their memory, &c., recommending that all places of business be closed during the obsequies, and forbidding any public show, assembly or dancing for the period of four months.

The citizens of Richmond met at the Capitol on Friday, the 27th of December, 1811, over which the Mayor presided, at which committees were appointed to ascertain the names of those killed and injured, recommending that the following Wednesday be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and appointing a committee to inquire into the causes of the catastrophe.

The funeral of those who lost their lives took place on the 28th of December, the order of procession being as follows: Corpses, clergy, mourners and ladies, Executive Council, directors of the bank, Judiciary, members of the Legislature, Court of Hustings, Common Hall, citizens on foot, citizens on horseback.

The *Enquirer* was in mourning for several days, and business as a general thing was suspended. In the issue of Dec. 31, 1811, is published biographical sketches of Gov. Smith and other prominent Virginians who lost their lives by the conflagration. The report of the investigating Committee published in the same issue, says that the statements of all behind the scenes had been heard. "On the night of Thursday the pantomime of 'The Bleeding Nun; or, Agnes and Raymond,' In the first act, among other scenes, was that of the cottage of *Baptist*, the robber, which was illuminated by a chandelier apparently hanging from the ceiling, and the scenes caught from this chandelier, fitted with two wicks, one of which had not been extinguished when it was lifted among the scenery above. The whole number who perished in the flames or died subsequently of injuries received was seventy. The particulars of the sad disaster occupy many columns in the *Enquirer* of December, 1811, and January, 1812.

KILLED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

The Inquest in Regard to the O'Day Homicide Concluded—A New Witness of the Affray—Verdict Exonerating Cooney.

The inquest in the case of David O'Day, who was killed on Sunday, was resumed yesterday by Coroner Flynn. There was the usual attendance of interested roughs. Capt. McDonnell informed the Coroner that he had discovered that there was a seventh man in the party when O'Day was stabbed, and he having been arrested on Thursday night for intoxication, the Captain produced him as a witness. Considerable delay was occasioned by the continued absence of a juror, the Coroner finally calling upon one of the reporters, who had seen the body, to act in his place. Mr. Murphy, the missing juror, turned up, however, in time to hear the evidence, of which we present a synopsis:

Patrick Brooks, of No. 12 Dominick-street, testified that he met the O'Day party in King-street, and followed them into McDermott's saloon to take a drink; as he entered, he noticed O'Day and Cooney standing in front of the bar, near the screen; O'Day applied to Cooney a foul epithet, and threw a glass at him; the men clinched, O'Day having seized Cooney by the throat, and they both fell; witness ran out of the saloon, as he was afraid, O'Day being considered a rough and somewhat of a fighter; witness left because he didn't like the place, and thought he had better get out. [Laughter.]

To Counsel—I have not drank any liquor for two days.

To Coroner—I don't know what I was arrested for last night; I suppose I was drunk.

To Juror—I am sure O'Day seized Cooney by the throat.

Wm. Porter, of Paige's Hotel, testified that the O'Day party came into Purcell's saloon, on Sunday morning, and O'Day and Cooney quarreled about fifty cents the latter owed the deceased; the witness then accompanied the party to McDermott's saloon, where he sat down; O'Day, after drinks had been ordered, called Cooney a liar, or a loafer, and caught him by the shirt collar, and raised his beer glass as if to strike Cooney, and immediately after he heard the glass break; when the witness looked round he saw Cooney rise from the floor, leaving O'Day on the floor, near the screen; witness then went for a doctor; he saw no weapon.

To Counsel—The glass in O'Day's hand was used as if to strike the prisoner; could not tell whether it was thrown or fell; Cooney disappeared immediately after the struggle with O'Day; could not call O'Day or Cooney drunk; they were under the influence of liquor; witness had seen O'Day much more intoxicated on previous occasions.

Martin Michaels, alias Mackey, of No. 150 Sullivan-street, gave the same narrative as the previous witness, adding that when O'Day called Cooney a loafer he told him he could lick him, and took off his coat; Cooney replied that he knew that O'Day could whip him, and did not wish to fight; the quarrel was settled and Mr. Purcell ordered them out of his saloon; during the quarrel with Cooney in McDermott's saloon, O'Day threw the lager-beer glass at Cooney; both men staggered away from the bar, O'Day having hold of Cooney by the collar, Cooney endeavoring to get away from his assailant; both men fell near the screen; witness saw no knife in Cooney's hand and never knew him to carry one; had not told anybody that his conscience troubled him about the evidence he would give; was on good terms with both O'Day and Cooney.

John Drout, of No. 16 Clarkson-street, was also examined, but his evidence presented no new facts.

Dr. Wm. Shine testified that he had made a postmortem examination on the body of the deceased; a wound was found on the left side, and death had resulted from hemorrhage caused by the lung being pierced; the wound was an inch and a quarter wide and fully five inches deep; the weapon must have been a large one.

The Coroner then charged the jury that their first duty was to ascertain the cause of death, and next to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Mr. Howe—Will Your Honor charge the jury that if the evidence, in their opinion, warranted it, they could render a verdict of justifiable homicide?

Coroner Flynn—I cannot so charge; I have already given the jury their instructions.

Mr. Howe—You did so charge in a case here; in the Jackson murder case, I mean.

Coroner Flynn—I do not know that I can charge the jury as you wish. If the jury see fit to render such a verdict, they can of course do so. I always leave the verdict with the jury to decide.

The jury then retired, and were absent over half an hour. When they returned, the foreman announced that they had decided that O'Day came to his death at the hands of Philip Cooney, who had acted in self-defense.

The announcement was received with boisterous and unseemly applause by the mob assembled in the room, their cheers and noise not being checked by the Coroner. Cooney thanked the jury for their verdict in a quiet and unaffected manner, and when the Coroner released him from custody he seemed much moved, and was soon surrounded by his friends. His wife and children were in the room during the progress of the examination.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, acknowledges, through its Treasurer, the following subscriptions in aid of the fund for the purchase of a building, and for current expenses:

Names.	Amount.	Names.	Amount.
Horace B. Claflin	$2,000	Moses Taylor	$1,000
Wm. H. Aspinwall	1,000	James Lenox	1,000
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	1,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.	1,000
John D. Wolfe	1,000	Jas. Brown	1,000
A. T. Stewart & Co.	1,000	M. O. Roberts	1,000
Henry Bergh	1,000	Stewart Brown	500
John A. Hadden	100	Miss Ellen Dolan, (fourth donation)	100
Arnold, Constable & Co.	100	James Brown, (fourth donation)	100
Mrs. E. M. Gifford	100	S. S. Osgood	100
M. K. Jesup	100	S. W. H. Ward	100
W. C. Schermerhorn, (second donation)	100	Mrs. John Walker, (fourth donation)	50
R. L. & A. Stuart, (third donation)	100	Mrs. Mary R. Pell, (fifth donation)	50
Thos. H. Faile, (third donation)	100	Thos. Sullivan	50
B. D. Hicks, (fourth donation)	100	Wm. Richardson	25
C. V. S. Roosevelt, (fourth donation)	100	Edwin Beers	25
		Mrs. Bell	10
		"S"	30
		"Watertown"	10

Funeral of Ex-Judge Russel.

The remains of the late Abraham D. Russel, Ex-City Judge, were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place in Grace Church, and was largely attended by members of the Bar, City officials and other citizens. Dr. W. F. Morgan was the officiating clergyman. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Gen. Graham, Degrasse Livingston, James J. Roosevelt, Eugene Thorn, Samuel G. Courtney, Judge Barbour, John R. Reid and Robert R. Stuyvesant. The remains were inclosed in a handsome coffin, upon the plate of which was inscribed the name of the deceased, his age and the date of his death. The music was under the direction of Mr. Samuel P. Warren, organist of the church, assisted by the quartet choir. It was appropriate to the occasion and, as usual, well rendered. Among those present were Recorder Hackett, City Judge Bedford, Elliot C. Cowdin, Frank Leslie, John Graham, Col. F. A. Conkling, Judge Daily, Van Ness Roosevelt, Dr. Charles Hart, George W. McLean, A. S. Kingsland and Joel Wolfe.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, April 29, 1870:

MISCELLANEOUS FRONTS.

One store, No. 295 Third-avenue, 23 by 90, five stories, front marble; Maturin Livingston, owner.

One store, No. 71 Mercer-street, 25 by 93, five stories, front iron; George M. Mittnacht, owner.

One store, north-east corner of Spring and Mercer streets, 25 by 75, five stories, front cast-iron; William Seton, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One warehouse, Nos. 246 and 248 Cherry-street, 42 by 90 by 85, five stories; A. T. Briggs, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 72 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 28 by 32, three stories; M. A. Stafford, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 422 Grand-street, 26 by 76, five stories; estate of R. Cahley, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 540 East Thirteenth-street, 25 by 85, three stories; Martin Martin, owner.

Three tenement-houses, north side of Thirty-second-street, [illegible] feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; William [illegible], owner.

One tenement-house, No. 2?? West Nineteenth-street, 25 by 92, five stories; John Kennedy, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 57 Henry-street, 25 by 75, five stories; Brill & Co., owners.

One tenement-house, No. 109 Orchard-street, 25 by 63, five stories; F. Elsasser, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 221 East Twenty-fourth-street, (rear,) 13 by 31, four stories; Maria Fletcher, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 255 West Twenty-ninth-street, 25 by 58, four stories; Peter Heiman, owner.

One store and tenements, west side Greenwich street, 50 feet north of Leroy-street, 30 by 22, two stories; J. T. Wells, owner.

One store and tenements, Nos. 124 and 126 Allen-street, 32.6 by 62, five stories; Gotfreid Meyer, owner.

One dwelling, ball and lodge rooms, No. 48 Orchard-street, 25 by 86, three stories; Gehr Brothers, owners.

One factory, south side of Twenty-seventh-street, 300 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 47 by 98, four stories; George T. Dollinger, owner.

One office, north side of Seventeenth-street, 175 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 15 by 12, two stories; Wortenchke, owner.

One office, No. 408 West Thirty-fourth-street, 20 by 14, two stories; Stephen Easton, owner.

One shop, No. 258 West Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 48, five stories; Erastus Crawford, owner.

One shop, No. 144 West Thirteenth-street, rear, 23 by 35, two stories; William Ward, owner.

One shop, No. 20 Watts-street, rear, 21.5 by 19, four stories; Catharine E. Hobby, owner.

One stable, No. 238 Eighth-street, 11 by 14, one-story; A. Kalm, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Two second-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 250 feet rear of Third-avenue, 15 by 50, basement and two stories; Edward Hurt, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	27	Second-class dwellings	2
Miscellaneous fronts	3	Tenement-houses	10
Brick fronts	22	Stores and tenements	3
Frame buildings	2	Factory	1
First-class stores	3	Offices	2
Warehouse	1	Shops	3
		Stable	1

List of Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported as unsafe in the annexed particulars, at the Department of Buildings, since the last weekly report. The list is for the week ending Thursday, April 28, 1870:

Unsafe walls—No. 72 Prince-street, G. F. Bellows, owner; No. 14 Avenue D, Patrick Lilly, owner; No. 309 Bowery, James D. Murphy, owner; No. 25 Centre-street, Manhattan Bank, owner; Nos. 94 and 96 Centre-street, Peter Lynch, owner; No. 289 Second-street, John G. Attridge, agent; No. 220 East Twenty-first-street, Harrison Estate, owner; No. 16 Second-avenue, Daniel Tier, owner; No. 142 Lewis-street, Aaron Goldstein, owner.

Piers and Water-tables—Nos. 398 and 400 East Houston-street, John G. Attridge, agent; No. 402 East Houston-street, G. E. Cowperthwaite.

Stairs and Extension—No. 241 Bowery, W. & E. A. Cruikshank, owners.

Unsafe Timbers—No. 25 Leonard-street, Stephen Cambreling, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys—Nos. 299 and 301 Bowery, Dr. G. Ehlers, owner; No. 14 Avenue D, Patrick Lilly, owner; No. 309 Bowery, James D. Murphy, owner; No. 25 Centre-street, Manhattan Bank, owner; No. 394 East Houston-street, James Horn, owner; No. 125 Munroe-street, F. Grassal, owner; No. 127 Munroe-street, William Lewis, owner; No. 288 Second-street, James Horn, owner; No. 289 Second-street, John Gattridge, owner; No. 166 Attorney-street, L. C. Sandford, agent; No. 172 Attorney-street, R. Underhill, owner; No. 174 Attorney-street, J. Muslíner, owner; No. 402 East Houston-street, G. E. Cowperthwaite, owner; No. 404 Grand-street, Letitia Gates, owner; Nos. 27 and 29 First-street, Daniel Teir, owner; No. 16 Second-avenue, Daniel Teir, owner; No. 51 Avenue D, Joseph Wainbury, owner; No. 52 Avenue D, Henry Rauche, lessee; No. 140 Lewis-street, Henry Tall, owner; No. 142 Lewis-street, Aaron Goldstein, owner; No. 144 Lewis-street, R. O. Dwyer, owner.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET TENEMENT-HOUSE.

The dangerous condition of the large five-story tenement-house in Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, was noted in the Times of yesterday morning. Superintendent McGregor, on his return to his home late in the evening was informed of the liability to accident, and immediately took steps to avoid it, going himself to the building and in person superintending workmen employed by himself, remaining up the entire night for this purpose. The house had already been reported as unsafe, and the foundation walls were being repaired at the time the building settled. Sufficient precaution had not been taken while these repairs were in progress to guard against the possibility of accident. Fortunately no damage was done, and the building may now be said to be secure.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 29.

Cases argued at the April Term, 1870, before Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

In the matter of Alexander Phyfe, to vacate assessment; order affirmed.

Tilden *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Ely *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment affirmed with costs.

Pendleton *vs.* Millwater; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Weston *vs.* Chamberlain; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Cases argued before Ingraham, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo:

Valentine *vs.* Cullman; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinions by Cardozo, J., and Ingraham, P. J.; Sutherland, J., dissenting.

In the matter of the will of F. Dietz; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Lahens *vs.* Dupasseur; judgment ordered on the case declaring the mortgage void. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Kingsland *vs.* Braisted; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Salters *vs.* Salters; order of Surrogate affirmed with $10 costs.

Kipp, receiver, *vs.* Corwin; order granting allowance vacated, except the allowance under section 308. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J. and Cardozo, J., dissenting.

Argued at the January Term, 1870, before Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Brady, JJ.

Kessel *vs.* Abeles; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Brady, J.

Fearn *vs.* Freeman; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Brady, J.

Caldwell *vs.* The New-Jersey Steamboat Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Hanlon *vs.* Peck; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Brady, J.

In the matter of Angevine, to vacate assessment; order affirmed. Opinion by Brady, J.

McKinley *vs.* Lamb; decree of Surrogate reversed and case sent to Circuit for trial. Opinion by Brady, J., and Barnard, J., dissenting.

Gilman *vs.* Gilman; decree of Surrogate modified according to opinion, and case sent to Surrogate for further proceedings. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Calkins *vs.* Atkinson; order reversed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J.

Redmond *vs.* Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Barnard, J., and Brady, J., dissenting.

Bolles, receiver, &c., *vs.* Duff; motion granted and reargument ordered, costs to abide event. Opinions by Barnard and Brady, JJ.

Robinson *vs.* Flint, and Bradbury *vs.* The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; rearguments ordered in each case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 29.

By Judge Barnard.

Elmendorf *vs.* Savage; costs allowed.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of George W. Niles; application denied.

By Judge Brady.

Smith *vs.* Meath; see memoranda.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia *vs.* Crane; motion denied.

Thompson *vs.* Christil; Higgins *vs.* Waring; reference ordered in each case.

Janeway *vs.* Crook; motion granted.

Beach *vs.* Beach; motion should be granted.

Helene Basse *vs.* Frederick Basse; judgment of divorce granted.

In the application of the Congregation Mishk'am Israel; petition granted.

Hoyt *vs.* George; order granted.

Cowen *vs.* Bonner; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 29.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Tallichet *vs.* Tallichet; referred back to referee for further proof.

Brestenbinder *vs.* Derean; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—APRIL 29.

By Chief-Justice Daly, and Judges Van Brunt and Loew.

Howard *vs.* Cagney; judgment reversed.

Talcott *vs.* Rosenberg; judgment affirmed.

Wood *vs.* Sanches; judgment reversed.

Hadley *vs.* Agnes; judgment reversed, unless plaintiff consent to reduce the amount.

Ahern *vs.* National Steam-ship Company; judgment affirmed.

Scheppel *vs.* Malone; unless judgment is reduced to $161 25, with costs of Court below, reargument ordered.

Fox *vs.* Proudon; judgment affirmed.

Henry *vs.* Fowler; order reversed; the answer stricken out and plaintiff allowed to take judgment.

Henderson *vs.* Lewis; order affirmed.

Prince *vs.* Lynch; judgment affirmed.

McMahon *vs.* Roahr; leave to go to Court of Appeals granted.

Drogs *vs.* Drodge; motion for reargument denied.

Batchelar *vs.* Lougran; judgment reversed.

Tracy *vs.* Wood; judgment reversed.

Bixby *vs.* Bennett; judgment affirmed.

Rother *vs.* Hintz; judgment affirmed.

Rogan *vs.* Garnlo; judgment reversed.

Stone *vs.* Smith; order appealed from reversed.

Keifer *vs.* Winkens; motion to dismiss denied.

Green *vs.* Green; order affirmed.

Note.—After rendering the foregoing decisions the Court adjourned to the third Monday of May, when the remainder of the causes argued at the present Term will be decided.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 29.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard, Cardozo and Brady.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following named gentlemen from the New-York University signed the Roll of Attorneys and took the oath of office: William G. Peckham, James H. Rogers, Randolph Guggenheimer, Augustus H. Drury, Morris H. Dillenbeck, George Bell, John F. Otis and Chas. A. McEwen.

The following gentlemen were admitted on motion: Samuel B. Paul, late of the Petersburg, Va., Bar, and Hugh W. Tener, late of the Philadelphia Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

BREACH OF WARRANTY—ACTION ON A COVENANT—ERROR AT THE CIRCUIT.

Ezra B. Weston vs. Moses Chamberlain.—In this action the defendant sold to the plaintiff a judgment of $2,000 against one Blanchard and two men named Richardson, for the sum of $550; the defendant covenanting with the plaintiff that nothing had been paid on the judgment and that the whole amount was then due. Subsequently a motion was made by Blanchard to be discharged on the ground that he had been released from the judgment by the defendant Chamberlain. The motion was granted, and the Court discharged the judgment as against Blanchard. The plaintiff thereupon sued Chamberlain on the covenant. The Judge at the Circuit directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

Held by the Court—Cardozo, J.—The Judge at the trial applied to this case the rule of damages which would obtain if the plaintiff had shown a total failure of consideration. This was error. There had not been a total failure of consideration, for the judgment still remained in full force and uncollected as against the Richardsons, although Blanchard had been released from it. The case, therefore, being relieved of the element of fraud by the concession of the plaintiff on the trial, presents itself simply as an action for a breach of warrantee where the whole subject matter of the covenant has not failed. In such a case a partial failure, there being no fraud, the vendee cannot return the property and recover the consideration price, even if, which he did not do here, he had offered to do so. (Muller *vs.* Eno, 14 N. Y., 597.) And if he cannot do that, it is manifest that he cannot while retaining part of the subject-matter, recover as if there had been a total failure, unless indeed there be proof that what remained was wholly valueless, which cannot be said to be shown here, because there is no evidence upon the subject except the issuing and return of execution unsatisfied two years after this suit. There is no presumption from that fact that the Richardsons were insolvent for any considerable period previously. In the cases cited by the plaintiff's counsel (16 N. Y., 340; 21 Barb., 26; 20 N. Y., 228) there was a total failure of consideration, and they are therefore inapplicable, except the last-mentioned case, which is an authority for the proposition, which I do not doubt, that the expenses of attempting to enforce the judgment against Blanchard, being properly averred in the complaint, could rightfully be allowed in this action as one of the items of damages. But the difficulty is that the Judge directed the jury against the defendant's exception, to give the plaintiff a verdict not only for those expenses, but also for the whole purchase-money, to which, as we have seen, he was not entitled, it not being a case of total failure, and there being, in fact, except as to the expenses, no evidence to show to what damages the plaintiff was entitled. The judgment must be reversed, and a new trial ordered; costs to abide event. The Presiding Justice concurred in this opinion.

B. C. Thayer for appellant; Thos. C. T. Buckley for respondent.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT—PRACTICE.

John Collins, Jr., vs. The Ship E. C. Scranton.—This case came before the Court on exceptions to the report of the Commissioner to whom it had been referred. The most important exception was that the Commissioner erred in refusing to allow a witness to be sworn to contradict the testimony of the libelant.

Held by the Court.—That the question of the propriety of the action of the Commissioner in refusing to allow a person to be sworn to contradict testimony previously given cannot be raised by an exception to his report; that it ought to have been raised by an application to the Court before the report was made to direct the Commissioner to allow the person to be sworn. (The Columbus Abb. Ad. R., 37; Tyler *vs.* Simmons, 6 Paige, 127; Schwars *vs.* Sears, Walker's Chy. R., 19; Ward *vs.* Jewett, 1d., 45; Troy Iron and Nail Factory *vs.* Corning, U. S. Circuit Court, Conn., before Judges Nelson and Shipman, March, 1869.) Exception disallowed.

Beebe, Donohue & Cooke for the libelant; J. T. Williams for the claimant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MULLEE'S CASE—HIS FINE PAID AND HIS IMPRISONMENT ENDED.

In the Matter of William Mullee ex rel., Goodyear and Poppenhusen.—At the opening of Court yesterday W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., counsel for the relators in this matter, brought the case to the attention of the Court, saying:

May it Please Your Honor: I desire to call the attention of the Court to the case of William Mullee, now imprisoned for contempt of Court for violating its injunction. He was fined $2,500, to be paid to the complainants to reimburse them in part for their expenses in the attachment proceedings, and to stand committed until the fine was paid. He has been incarcerated nearly two years. Several applications have been made to the Court and to the President for his release. These have all been refused. The Court decided that it had not the power to release Mullee. The President denied the application upon the merits of the case. Mr. Beal, the worthy agent of the New-York Prison Association was applied to by Mullee eighteen months ago to interest himself in the case. Mr. Beal then declined interfering in the matter, because he did not think, after a personal interview with Mullee, that he then deserved clemency. Some two months since Mr. Beal invoked my aid to obtain Mullee's release upon the score of humanity, though expressing grave doubts of the propriety of his interference. I promised him that I would pay the fine and secure Mullee's release whenever he, as a matter of conscience, thought Mullee was entitled to it. He saw Mullee, and assured him that he would be released upon his solemn promise to him that he would no longer infringe the rights of my clients. This promise Mullee then refused to give. He preferred to rely upon the efforts of his counsel and attacks through the Press. Motions were made by his counsel, based upon the consent of the complainants, to remit the fine so far as they had power to do so. These motions were denied, the Court holding, according to the well-settled law, that Mullee could be released only by payment of the fine or pardon by the President.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Beal, which I will read, as follows:

AGENT'S OFFICE PRISON ASSOCIATION, No. 12 CENTRE-STREET, April 28, 1870.

W. J. A. Fuller, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have again called on Wm. Mullee, at Ludlow-street Jail, and he has given me his solemn promise that he will not in the future, either directly or indirectly, infringe on any of the rights of your clients, the India Rubber Comb Company. This promise I think he intends faithfully to keep, and, in view of this fact, I hope you will consent to pay the amount of the fine into Court, and thus obtain his release.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

ABRAHAM BEAL.

Mullee having complied with the condition imposed by Mr. Beal, I desire now to pay the money into Court and to make a motion for Mullee's release. In justice, however, to the Court, the counsel and the complainants, I ask leave to correct the many misstatements that have been published. When this fine was imposed upon Mullee, the evidence in the case was clear and undisputed that he had recently paid $1,000 to his counsel, and that he had men of wealth and responsibility engaged with him in endeavoring to uphold his infringements. It was also in evidence that Mullee's infringements had cost the complainants over $30,000, and that they had expended, in taking testimony, &c., in these attachment proceedings, more than the amount of this fine. The Court and counsel had a right to expect that Mullee's backers would pay this fine. But the decision of this Court, followed by that of Judge Grier, in Philadelphia, that Mullee's patent was an infringement of Goodyear's, and utterly worthless, induced these capitalists to leave Mullee in the lurch. They refused to pay his fine, or to have anything more to do with him or his patent. It is well known to the Court that for some time the complainants have been willing, so far as they had the power, to remit the fine. This Court has twice decided that it has not the power to release Mullee. The Attorney-General has expressed similar views. This decision is upheld by a uniform, unbroken current of authorities. Mullee is well known to the Courts as a willful, persistent and notorious contemner of the laws, and is not entitled to any favor. His family have been supported generously and voluntarily by the complainants. Mullee's fine would have been paid by the complainants and he would have been released long ago, but for the ill-advised action of Mullee and his friends. Mr. Beal has investigated the facts from official sources, uninfluenced by the misstatements which have been published. In response to his courteous and earnest request, I promised him that my clients would pay the fine and thereby secure Mullee's release.

Mullee's fate has been in his own hands for some time. He would have been released long ago but for the indiscreet advice of his friends, who, having exhausted all the legal remedies in their power, now ask for his release as a matter of favor and humanity. To this appeal we render a cheerful acquiescence, and I herewith redeem my promise to Mr. Beal by paying the money into Court and making a motion for Mullee's discharge.

The following order was thereupon entered in accordance with Mr. Fuller's motion:

An order having been made and filed herein June 27, 1868, setting forth, among other things, that the defendant, William Mullee, had been adjudged guilty of a willful and persistent disobedience of the order and injunction of this Court, and that he be fined therefor the sum of $2,500, the same to be paid to the complainants named in said order, toward the reimbursement of their expenses in and about these attachment proceedings, and that he stand committed until the said fine be paid. And it appearing by the certificate of the Clerk that the amount of said fine has this day been paid into Court,

It is hereby ordered that the said William Mullee be, and he is hereby, released from the imprisonment under which he is held under said order of June 27, 1868. And it is further ordered that the said fine of $2,500 be paid by the Clerk to the complainants named in said order of June 27, 1868.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

PATENT FOR MAKING VENEERS.

Carmi Hart vs. Jeryleman Shaw and Salathiel E. Nickerson.—This was a bill filed by the complainant to restrain the infringement of a patent issued to him on April 4, 1854, and renewed March 16, 1868, for an improved machine for cutting veneers. The substance of the invention was placing the log upon a table so that it could be brought against the knife to cut off the veneer at different angles, according to the requirements of the material, and suspending it by clamps so that when it was being carried back to meet the knife again, it would not bear upon the edge of the knife. The defendants set up a want of novelty in the invention, and denied any infringement on their part.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence the defense of want of novelty in the invention fails. That in the defendant's machine the same results claimed by the plaintiff are produced by devices which are mechanical equivalents for those of the plaintiff. Decree for plaintiff.

For plaintiff, E. Y. Bell; for defendants, T. M. Wyatt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—APRIL 29.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

DOG-STEALING—A HABEAS CORPUS.

Ernest Rich was brought before the Court in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge asked for on the ground of *laches* on the part of the prosecution in not proceeding with the examination. It was claimed on behalf of the petitioner that he had been arrested on the 21st of this month, and committed on a charge of grand larceny; that the property alleged to have been stolen was a dog, and that subsequently the accused went with the complainant, procured the dog and restored him to his owner. It was further claimed that the accused had been committed without any affidavit, and that nine days had elapsed without an examination. On behalf of the prosecution, although it was contended that the question of fact involved in the complaint did not come before the Court on the return to the writ, it was nevertheless admitted that nine days had elapsed since the prisoner's commitment without examination, owing to the absence of the complaining witness. Judge Van Brunt thought an unreasonable time had elapsed without an examination being had, and directed that such examination take place at or before 10 o'clock on Monday, otherwise the prisoner to be discharged.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—THE MAGIC FLUTE. Characters by Miss Carlotta Patti, Messrs. Habelmann, Herrmanns and others.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.
THE LOVE CHASE. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Wyndham, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Louisa Moore, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—HOME, and TRYING IT ON.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierie and Mme. Ponisi.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DOG OF THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No 585 Broadway
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists, Miss Ridgeway, Miss Manjocchi, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. S. B. Whiteley.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av.
BAZAAR AND MUSIC. Benefit of the "Sheltering Arms."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

☞ The Sunday edition of the TIMES will contain, as usual, a variety of literary and miscellaneous readings, in addition to all the news gathered by our own reporters and correspondents, and received by the telegraph and mails. There will be a pleasant story and extracts from the best literary periodicals, domestic and foreign, and books of the day; several readable articles specially prepared for this paper; and the customary weekly theatrical news and gossip, foreign and religious notes, military items, &c. As this edition of the TIMES is exceedingly popular, and circulates extensively, advertisers will find it an excellent advertising medium. It should be remembered that all advertisements must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ this evening, to insure proper classification.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The meetings in France to discuss the *plebiscite* are increasing in turbulence, as it is called. One held by the opponents in Paris on Thursday was dissolved by the Police, because some one proposed the impeachment of the Emperor. The people left quietly, but expressed their disapprobation by cheering for the Republic, and singing the "Marseillaise." The proposer of impeachment was arrested the following morning. The Imperial Court will go to St. Cloud during the taking of the popular vote.... The students of the Ecole de Medicine in Paris, it is apprehended, will, on the reopening on Monday, renew the demonstrations which resulted in the suspension of the course....The arch of new Metropolitan Railway, in London, gave way yesterday, burying twelve men under the ruins. They were taken out alive, but two died soon afterward....Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. P., was shot at by his Private Secretary yesterday, but was not hurt. The assailant is believed to be insane. He fled immediately after the assault.... The High Court of Justice bill was recommitted in the House of Lords....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is now impossible to find an American who will admit he opposed negro suffrage.... The Liverpool and Manchester Ship-canal project is revived....The illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is not so alarming as at first represented....A rumor in London that the American Consul at Yeddo had been murdered by natives had a depressing effect on the Japanese loan....The Madrid papers deny the rumored withdrawal of SERRANO to give place to a regency of three persons. Fresh outbreaks have occurred in various parts of Spain, but they were at once suppressed. At Santiago one hundred arrests were made. Three hundred refugees from Spain have arrived in France.... The Pope still withholds Counts' DARU's note from the Council....An outbreak of natives against their chiefs is reported to have occurred recently at Newark, near Delhi, India, in which massacres have taken place....Five more of the Greek robbers were executed yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the House bill providing for a portrait of the late Gen. THOMAS, passed the dent before, was, after some debate, referred to the Library Committee. A number of reports were received, and some new bills introduced, among the latter one by Mr. WILSON, providing a new mode for the selection of military and naval cadets. The House resolution in regard to ventilating the Capitol, caused some discussion, but was finally passed. Among the bills passed were the following: Incorporating the Washington and Boston Steam-ship Company; authorizing supplies of arms for practice at certain institutions of learning, and for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers. A bill to satisfy some private claims in Tennessee for cotton taken to erect fortifications during the war, was objected to and called forth some debate. Without acting on the bill, the Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

In the House the most important event of the day was a long discussion on the question of granting public lands to aid in the construction of railways. The debate occurred on the Senate bill granting lands to the road from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in Oregon. It was finally passed by a vote of 97 to 69. Before this bill was reached a variety of bills were disposed of, among them a number relating to the army and navy. Adverse reports were received on the petition for the relief of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, and the bill permitting retired officers to hold civil offices. A bill to increase banking facilities was also reported and recommitted. At 4½ P. M. a recess was taken until evening for debate on the tariff, which was continued until the hour of adjournment. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Twelve additional victims of the disaster in Richmond were interred yesterday. Their funerals were attended by large numbers of the citizens. Major CALVERT, Ex-State Treasurer, and W. C. DUNHAM, of New-York, both injured at the Capitol, were in a dying condition yesterday. Both branches of the Legislature met yesterday in the Court-house, and resolved to meet temporarily in the Exchange Hotel. Eulogies were pronounced upon Senator BLAND, the colored Senator who was killed at the Capitol.

During the thunder-storm of Thursday a house in Dorchester, Mass., was struck by lightning and burned. In St. Louis it rained for twenty-four hours. The storm extended over a wide extent of territory in the West and was very severe.

RED CLOUD left Fort Fetterman on Thursday, with three hundred Sioux, for Powder River to collect his bands. He says he has JOHN RICHARD, JR., a prisoner, and will deliver him up when he reaches Washington, but not before. They want powder, food and clothes.

The Richmond Mayoralty case was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in favor of Mayor ELLYSON, the Court holding unanimously that the Enabling act is constitutional, and that all the acts of Mayor ELLYSON, since his appointment, are legal.

The Virginia Legislature has passed the Registration bill.

A Boston dispatch says that Mr. WILLIAM M. COMBRY, who claims to have discovered the obstructions on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad on Thursday morning, and saved the Norwich steamboat train from destruction, has been arrested on suspicion of placing them there himself.

The Canadian House of Commons, on Thursday, refused to place coke and coal on the list of articles to be admitted into the Province free of duty. A compromise, it is said, is to be proposed to the malcontents of Red River, which will embrace the formation of a small province to include the territory occupied by the half-breeds, giving them legislative control of the public lands of the province, and allowing them a subsidy for colonial expenses, the remainder of the North-west Territory to be governed from Ottawa.

WILLIAM MULLER was released from Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, after having been in confinement since June, 1868.

The investigation in regard to the O'Day homicide was concluded yesterday. The Coroner's jury found that PHILIP COONEY killed O'DAY in self-defense. COONEY was discharged.

More rebutting testimony was elicited on the part of the prosecution in the McFarland case yesterday. The Court adjourned early in order that the members of the Bar might attend the funeral of Ex-Judge RUSSEL. After the adjournment a personal rencounter took place between Judge DAVIS and Mr. GRAHAM, the leading counsel on either side. There were some hard words but no blows.

Contracts were yesterday awarded by the Water Board as follows: For building the sewer between Third and Ninth avenues and Middle and Twenty-eighth streets to EDWARD FREEL for the sum of $126,955; for building the sewer on Halsey-street and Lewis-avenue to WILLIAM SWEENY for the sum of $36,272 38.

A Needed Reform.

Now that Congress is engaged in the laudable and very necessary work of correcting the demonstrated defects in our Revenue laws, we hope they will make their work as thorough as possible. Among other odious and badly-devised methods of procuring revenue to which their serious attention should be directed, are those known as the "legacy and succession taxes." The law imposing these taxes, as well as the interpretations and rulings under it, are working very onerously and unjustly, and have roused a formidable opposition in various parts of the country. Petitions for the abrogation of the taxes are being very generally circulated, and have been signed by some of the most prominent lawyers who have had occasion to note their injustice, as well as by the Faculties of colleges and the managers of eleemosynary institutions which are unfavorably affected.

The legacy tax is laid upon all personal property devised by will, and the succession tax upon all real estate conveyed in the same way, or by deed taking effect after the death of the grantor. The rate of both is very curiously graduated according to the consanguinity of the parties, and in a way calculated to puzzle all ideas of propriety or justice. It ranges from one to six per cent. Thus, all devises to parties whose relation comes by marriage, (except between husband and wife,) are taxed six per cent., which in many cases is an enormous rate; while those to persons of consanguinity are taxed but one per cent. For instance, in the case of simultaneous devises to a step-son and a natural son, the one must pay six per cent. and the other but one, while the widow pays nothing. All devises to charitable and religious uses also come under the six per cent. clause.

These distinctions are arbitrary as well as unreasonable, and we defy any sound justification for them, either upon principle or as a matter of policy. We fail to understand why any species of property should be made to pay cumulative or exceptional taxes. The correct principle of all taxation is equality, and it is easily demonstrated that it is grossly violated by the laws we are considering. All property held by corporations or public institutions, which never die, escape altogether. Railroads, express companies, manufacturing and other stock companies, banks, colleges, churches, &c., being incapable of making legacies or bequests, can never contribute to such a tax; while individual real and personal property may be mulcted six per cent. on the occasion of every death involving a change of proprietorship. We can imagine a succession of deaths which would entirely absorb a property at that rate in a short time.

It is difficult, moreover, to harmonize these taxes with the settled policy in this country toward religious and charitable institutions. Why a church, a college, a lunatic or orphan asylum, or any other form of popular beneficence, should be made to pay one-fifteenth of its bequests into the Federal Treasury, when they are given by will, and not when given by a living benefactor, will puzzle most readers to understand. To our mind, the tax is the most incongruous and unjust of any upon the statute-book, and its defects are so glaring that it seems a wonder Congress has not repealed it ere this. That body ought certainly to evince no reluctance to do so when it is urged by so respectable a class as are now moving in the matter.

Congress cannot be too often reminded that a strong popular demand is being made upon them for a general reduction of taxation; and in acceding to that demand its first care should be to brush away those taxes which are the most glaringly unjust and offensive. Among all that have been devised we can recall none to mind which is in every respect so indefensible as the legacy and succession tax, and we are convinced that when Congress shall have its attention properly and seriously directed to it, it will see it as others do, and promptly repeal it.

The Prospects of San Domingo.

A close examination of the reasons for the proposed annexation of San Domingo to the United States demonstrates not merely the advantages of, but the necessity for, that measure. In anticipation of the reconsideration of the subject by the Senate, we present today an exhaustive sketch of the island, its history, topography, productions and condition, both political and social. The map by which this is accompanied shows conclusively, moreover, the important bearings of the acquisition upon the vast commercial developments which are certain to follow the construction of the Darien Canal, or whatever route may be determined upon to the same intent.

In a humanitarian sense alone, a union of the fertile and beautiful country of Dominica with our own is urgently needed. The long series of distressing wars and revolutions to which a people singularly well adapted to a high order of civilization have been subjected is deplorable. The progress of the country under these influences has been greatly impeded, and, in fact, rendered almost impossible. The people have, in the fullest sense, been deprived of the pursuit of happiness, and year after year saw no prospect of deliverance. Their only refuge was a protecting alliance with some Power able and willing to receive them into its care. Naturally, the United States is the only one to whom they could appeal, whether for geographical or political reasons. Nor can it be supposed that a sense of duty on our part would fail to dictate a generous response. Sooner or later, besides, the necessity for a naval station in the West Indies must have been met. For some time the purchase of Samana appeared to offer sufficient advantages, but that proposition was in reality little satisfactory. The annexation of San Domingo is the true way of solving the whole question, and it is a happy thing for the Dominicans that the subject has assumed its present shape. Annexed to the United States by their own wish, they will have secured liberty and peace. With the example of American enterprise before them, and with the sympathy of our whole people in the endeavors which their new political relations will enable them to undertake, the Dominicans will have entered upon a career of prosperity and happiness without parallel in West Indian history. Who does not fervently wish them God speed?

Vital Interests Menaced by Legislation.

An examination of the particular clauses of the Arcade Railroad act discloses two features—that, so far as concerns its powers over public and private property and the business of the community, it is drawn with disastrous precision and effect, and, so far as concerns its duties to the community, the bill is intentionally evasive and deceptive. The restriction on the Company with respect to fares, a matter of very general interest, leaves the Company very nearly unrestricted. It is as follows:

SECTION 17. The corporation hereby created shall not fix the rate of fare for passengers *for the entire length of its said railway* at more than fifteen cents for each passenger by *express or through trains*, and not more than ten cents for each *way* passenger traveling by slow or way trains, said rate to include Government tax.

A careless reader would suppose that the ten cents rate was a through rate by slow or way trains, but it is the rate for a *way* passenger, that is to say for one who does not go through, and it may be charged for the shortest ride. By omitting to run any express or through trains, and this would be accomplished by a single stop, the restriction as to the fifteen cents rate is avoided. The conditions in order to compel the acceptance of fifteen cents by the Company, must be that the passenger shall go the entire length of the road by an express or through train, which they need never run. The person who goes the entire length in a slow train is not a way passenger, and hence may be charged at the pleasure of the Company. If there had been any intention to restrict, the act would not only have stated that not more than fifteen cents should be charged in fast trains, nor more than ten cents in slow trains for the whole distance or any portion of it, but would have contained a prescribed rate for shorter rides. There was very evidently a determination to be unrestricted, and the hope of cheap fares, so long and patiently indulged in, must now be abandoned by the public.

Another display of this neglect of restriction, in a matter of the highest moment, is contained in the clause which permits the Company to stop the supplies of water and gas, and cut off public and private sewers. The power to do this is contained in the ninth and tenth sections, as follows:

SEC. 9. Whenever the construction of said railway shall interfere with the water-mains or pipes, or gas-pipes, or with the public or private sewers, rendering it necessary to make any changes in the same, such changes, additions and alterations shall be made under the direction and supervision of the Commissioners hereinafter named, at the proper cost and charges of the said Company; and, for such purpose, the Company may use streets running parallel with their railway, and streets leading from the line of said railway to and across parallel streets.

SEC. 10. In all the operations of the Company, in either constructing or using their railways, the Company shall not unreasonably stop the free and accustomed use of water, gas and sewerage, but shall, at all times, do and perform such work, and use such means as the Commissioners hereafter named may, from time to time, direct for the purpose of preserving such usual and accustomed use; all expenses for changing sewers, water-pipes or gas-mains shall be borne exclusively by the corporation hereby created.

The Commissioners referred to are three, (any two of whom may act,) one to be appointed and continued by the Governor, one by the Mayor, and one by the Commissioner of Public Works in New-York, and their compensation is to be ten dollars per day, to be paid by the Company. It will be seen from these clauses that there is a legislative recognition of the right in the Company to stop the water, gas and sewerage a reasonable time, both in constructing and *using* their railway, and that it is authorized to take all the pipes and sewers from one street and place them in another. This is to be done by the Company at its cost under the "direction and supervision of the Commissioners." What is the power of the Commissioners? None whatever is in terms conferred by the act, and no mode of enforcing their directions is expressed. If they or any one shall apply for an injunction, the act declares that all applications for one—

"in *any matter relating to said railway*—shall be made only to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of this State *and not elsewhere*, and shall be made only at a special term of said Court at the Court-house in said City upon eight days' notice to said Company or attorney."

But no provision for the expense of such a proceeding or for a mandamus is made, and no penalties are prescribed for violating the directions of the Commissioners. They constitute a mere bauble sustained at the expense of the Company, and placed in the bill, without the means of exercising power, that there shall be no obstruction in the way of the Company. They are not required to keep any office or any records. If there had been an intention to afford protection against the numerous dangers to which the health and property of the City may be exposed from this act, the means would have been provided by which the Commissioners might either enforce in the most summary manner their directions, or do the work themselves. What constitutes the reasonable time during which the Company may stop the water, gas and sewerage when the pipes and sewers are to be shifted from one street to a parallel street through cross streets? The question must startle every occupant along the route prescribed, and if they could possibly be guessed at, along the numerous routes which the Company may occupy, under the power to unite with other steam and horse railroads and to make deflections of their lines.

Throughout the bill clauses equally reckless appear. Its character in this respect is to be referred to the circumstance that its authors outside had perfect control in fixing upon its terms and its whole scope and effect. All caution seems to have been abandoned by the Legislature. It is to be hoped that the bill has reached the hands of one who is above all influences, except those which look to the substantial interests of the community.

Killed by Careless Architects.

Seldom has it been our duty to record so heart-rending a disaster as that which happened in the Capitol at Richmond on Wednesday last. There is not a human being that reads the story who will not grieve with the mothers who are now "weeping for their children and refuse to be comforted," and with the wives who have been made widows by one sudden stroke of calamity. Strong men have been hurried into eternity without a moment's warning, and many others are now writhing under the most terrible forms of human suffering. The blow which fell upon them might befall any of us almost any day. We are all very much at the mercy of builders and architects, and considering how carelessly those persons too often perform their duties, it is a marvel that fatal accidents are not of more frequent occurrence. In these days, good substantial work is not often given—perhaps it is not even looked for. Buildings are run up in a hurry, and everything is sacrificed to cheapness. In old times, one's house was built to last—now it is built in a sort of race against time, and the mechanics employed upon it would laugh at the thought of taking an honest pride in the durability of their work.

On Wednesday morning a large number of the inhabitants of Richmond assembled in an upper floor, to hear the Court of Appeals deliver judgment in a case which had created considerable public excitement. The House of Delegates was immediately below this room, and had the accident happened a little earlier, or a little later, the loss of life would have been still more terrible. As it was, the great hall was empty. The proceedings in the Court of Appeals had not yet been opened, when the gallery,—which, as we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*, "was suspended from the upper joists in a most defective manner,"—gave way with a loud crash. The floor below instantly gave way with it, and the whole mass of spectators were precipitated to the hall beneath—a distance of fully twenty feet. The ceiling and the timbers fell upon the unfortunate sufferers, killing some and wounding many more. An immense cloud of dust instantly obscured the scene, and added to the difficulties which embarrassed those who rushed to the rescue. The incidents which are known to have taken place cannot be recalled without deep emotion. One poor gentleman, Dr. BROCK, said to a fellow-sufferer who fell close beside him, "I am dying—tell my poor wife how much I loved her and thought of her in my last moments." Another survivor tells us that he heard a number of cries all about him—"some were speaking about their wives, others of their children, while others were begging for air." In that dark pit of death every dire extremity of human suffering was experienced. Husbands and fathers lingered long enough in intense agony to realize the truth that they had seen those who were dear to them for the last time. What heart can fail to be moved at the thought of so much misery and anguish crowded into a few moments of time?

It can only add to the grief of the survivors, to know that this appalling calamity was the consequence of wicked negligence on the part of architects and builders, or their employers. Our own reporter informs us that the girder which gave way was formerly supported by substantial columns. These columns were removed some time ago, "to improve the appearance of the Hall of Delegates." So that the main support of the floor was actually withdrawn, without the slightest trouble being taken to ascertain whether the remaining girder was adequate to support it. The trap being thus carefully prepared, a large crowd was drawn into it, and sixty persons were killed in an instant, while upward of two hundred were injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally. It is to be hoped this dreadful warning will be the means of preventing future "accidents" of the same kind. At present, however, we have no desire to "point a moral," but rather to assure the survivors of those who are gone, and the wounded, of that deep and sorrowful sympathy which is felt for them in New-York, and we have no doubt in every part of the Union.

A Very Impartial Man.

Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, a writer in that peculiarly "religious" paper, the *Independent*, testified on Thursday, on oath, that he contributed one or two paragraphs to the *Independent* on the subject of the McFarland case a few days after the shooting occurred. He swore that those articles were not intended to take any particular side. Now let us test this statement.

In the *Independent* of Dec. 9 there is a long article full of denunciations of MCFARLAND, and apologies for his wife and RICHARDSON. The shooting was spoken of as a murder "perpetrated in cold blood. It bears all the deliberate evidences of malice aforethought. It was the fulfillment of a long-harbored revenge," with much more to the same effect. Is this what Mr. JOHNSON calls "taking neither side?" To most men it will seem like pronouncing a positive decision on every important issue in the case.

The week following the assassination, a long paragraph appeared in the *Independent*, in which Mr. RICHARDSON was described as a "high-toned, honorable man," while of MCFARLAND the writer said, "he must be regarded simply as a murderer, *and should be dealt with accordingly*." Is this what Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON means by "taking neither side?" In the same article MCFARLAND was called a "bloody-minded man"—and yet Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON states on his oath that he was a friend of MCFARLAND'S, and did not write to prejudice the case. A letter of Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON'S was put in evidence, in which he applied to Mrs. MCFARLAND language which, in Holy Writ, is used to describe the Redeemer of Mankind. Is this what people expect from a "religious" writer—or from a paper which wears the cloak of religion, and under that disguise endeavors to do a stroke of business by puffing off bubble speculations?

Is it not clear from the above extracts that Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, or the *Independent*, or both, strove in every way before the present trial began to prejudge the case of MCFARLAND, and to hunt him down at all costs? Said the *Sun* the other day, "If the editor of the *Independent* is anxious to get at the true and honest sentiments of this community, let him pin the name of his paper on the front of his hat, and be about the Court-house." That advice will not be taken during the present trial.

Cuba.

The latest reports from Cuba represent affairs to be in a very anomalous condition It is difficult to give an intelligent interpretation to them, or to arrive at anything like an intelligent solution of the political problem. The Government seems to be strong and vigorous, and yet it is unable to end the insurrection. On the other hand, the insurgents seem to be holding their own and maintaining themselves, at the same time that they are making no progress. They are weakened by dissensions; and JORDAN, the ex-rebel commander, has left the island and gone to New-Providence.

These facts seriously embarrass the situation of affairs with reference to the international status, especially so far as recognition is concerned. Secretary FISH has announced his purpose of adhering to the established rule of international law, that a revolt which maintains itself for a reasonable time becomes a revolution, and may properly be recognized as such by other nations without affording *casus belli*. In the present case the questions as to whether that "reasonable time" has elapsed, and whether a recognition of belligerent rights of the insurgents would be consistent with our obligations to Spain, are very difficult to settle. Outside of positive treaty stipulations, a question of fact arises in regard to the enduring strength of the rebellion, which it might be very improper as well as dangerous for the Secretary to decide.

Our sympathies are strongly with the insurgents and in favor of Cuban independence, but we cannot safely or properly act upon them alone. We must require as an essential preliminary that the Cubans shall give us proof that they can successfully resist Spanish colonial authority. It is not necessary that the resistance should be perpetual, or that a capacity therefor should be shown; but only such resistance for such a period as shall justify interposition on the score of humanity. Has such a demonstration been made? The answer is most difficult to make, and we are not surprised that even Congress hesitates to indicate an answer by its action.

Nothing is more evident than that great caution is demanded on our part. We are in a position to be very easily and very seriously compromised by a false step. The pending claims against Great Britain for damages by the *Alabama* might be hazarded by precipitancy; hence it will not do for us to establish so ugly a precedent against ourselves as would be involved in an illegal recognition of Cuban belligerency. The time may come, and we hope speedily, when we can act more in accordance with our inclinations and impulses, but the intelligence just received does not justify it now. Under such circumstances it does not seem fair, on the part of the most ardent friends of Cuban independence, to denounce the Administration for what may seem culpable inaction, but which is really but a cautious and prudent regard for our own interests.

We publish today an important communication on Spanish affairs, from the pen of one who may be regarded as speaking with authority. The history of the quarrel between HENRI DE BOURBON and the Duke DE MONTPENSIER will be found of great political as well as personal interest. Our correspondent's review of the position of affairs in Spain at the present moment is based upon unusual opportunities of observation in that country. It will be observed that he considers Gen. PRIM utterly incompetent to deal with the crisis which he helped to create—an opinion which we have more than once felt ourselves compelled to express. Spain, our correspondent thinks, is not prepared for a Republic—but what she *is* prepared for is not at all certain. The chances of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER becoming King seem to have increased slightly of late, and he is evidently our correspondent's favorite candidate. Whether our readers concur with him or not, they will find his letter full of information which may be thoroughly trusted.

The resolutions which were passed by the Republican Judiciary Convention at Rochester were in exceedingly good taste. The occasion was not one which called for any very pronounced assertion of political sentiment, and the Convention wisely refrained from making it. It contented itself with a hearty and generous expression of confidence in the National Administration, and of its admiration of the course of the President. It pledged itself to sustain him in his efforts to restore economy, raise the credit of the Government and "secure the administration of equal laws to all our States and Territories." In view of certain discordant influences which have been developed in Washington during the past year, we attach much significance to the resolutions adopted, and especially in view of the fact that they were silent as to Congress. There is no doubt that the Convention correctly expressed the feeling of the Republicans of New-York on that point.

Superintendent JOURDAN is beginning well. All the measures which he is reported to have adopted since his accession to office will have the effect of greatly adding to the efficiency of the Police force. He is also engaged in attending to the nuisances which have long oppressed the public. One of these nuisances is fast driving. The road to Macomb's Dam—one of the best drives out of the City—is almost ruined by the crowds of reckless drivers who take possession of it. They seem to think that it belongs to them, and that the general public have no right whatever to use it. Superintendent JOURDAN has placed a mounted patrol on the road to remind the owners of fast trotters that they are not privileged to run down the owners of slow trotters. If Capt. JOURDAN will now stop fast driving in the streets of the City, he will place the public under a substantial obligation to him. No sooner is a street well paved than reckless drivers tear up and down it all hours of the day. There is another matter. Have the owners of stables a right to annex the public thoroughfares? If not, pray let Capt. JOURDAN tell them so, and see that they take his hint.

The ladies of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar have cleverly evaded the reproach prepared or urged against their purpose of distributing prizes, and the mode of it is notable enough. They simply substituted the ballot for the lottery, a happy arrangement which, having the stamp of a national custom upon it, is unexceptionable. The subscribers used their ballots and thus disposed of the gold watch, which instead of going to the Pope, who had 444 votes, or to Mr. BEECHER, who had one, went to the military chaplain of the Seventh Regiment. In the same way, Mrs. MONTGOMERY got the "Weber Grand." This innovation is a "woman's idea" and an answer to those who ask if women can help men with public suggestions. To say nothing of the excellent idea of the Sheltering Arms itself, it must be allowed that the plan of awarding prizes on the solid ground of public estimation is much better than that of distributing them by chance. Let the ladies now try to bring that principle to bear upon the choice of our public men, and they will do the state some service.

Ought a man to marry his deceased wife's sister? That question has been debated in the British Parliament time out of mind. Almost everybody is weary of the controversy, and many people have quietly married within the forbidden degree of relationship, in defiance of the law—thereby placing their children under great disadvantages. Once more the subject has been discussed in the House of Commons. Mr. BERESFORD HOPE—a very rich man and a very tough Tory—opposed any alteration of the present law. Nevertheless, a bill for rendering such marriages lawful went through Committee, and will shortly be called up for a third reading. As there was a majority of seventy for it in Committee, the probability is that it will pass. But the Lords will doubtless upset the coach. They have always been of the same mind as Mr. BERESFORD HOPE on this subject, and can scarcely be expected to abandon their position as champions of "morality."

A detailed statement of the military expedition by the Canadian authorities against the Red River insurgents will be found in another column. It is from a reliable correspondent, and shows that serious work is intended. We cannot but believe that the force which it is proposed to send is inadequate, and that the route which is indicated will present obstacles much more formidable than are anticipated. Even conceding that the authorities at Washington shall interpose no objections to the passage of the expedition through the Sault Canal, and that a depot can be established on British territory at the head of Lake Superior, still the march and transportation of supplies to Winnepeg will be a very difficult one. If we add to this the likelihood of a strong reinforcement of the insurgents by Fenians and American adventurers—which cannot be entirely prevented by our authorities—we shall find that the proposed expedition is exposed to contingencies of a very serious character.

The *Evening Post* tells us that the Marquis of SALISBURY is to be unmercifully satirized in Mr. DISRAELI'S forthcoming novel of *Lothair*. That an old feud rages between these public men is known to every one who "keeps track" of English politicians, but when the *Post* informs us that DISRAELI satirized JOHN WILSON CROKER, and that Lord SALISBURY "is to the *Quarterly Review* of today what WILSON CROKER was to it thirty years ago," the writer falls into an error. JOHN WILSON CROKER was the editor of the *Quarterly*—whereas Lord SALISBURY is only an occasional contributor. He has written not more than three articles for the *Quarterly* in two years past—one of them being the famous "Conservative Surrender." People will at once find the original of every man or woman in Mr. DISRAELI'S novel, and whether their guesses are right or wrong the author will probably care very little. Any black sheep in the book will be painted as a portrait of DISRAELI himself—but we very much doubt whether the Marquis of SALISBURY will be photographed in it. Mr. DISRAELI likes to disappoint expectations.

The Buffalo *Advertiser* suggests that perhaps we were just a thought too generous in our remarks in reference to some of the candidates for the Democratic Judicial nominations, and that our praise may hereafter embarrass us in the advocacy of Republican nominees. We trust that we may never be called upon to adopt so low a standard of political action as this suggestion involves. To our mind it is one of the curses of our partisan practice and asserted obligations, that we are expected to bestow nothing but blame and abuse upon political adversaries, and nothing but praise upon our own candidates, regardless of their merits or demerits. There is some pretext for the rule in purely political action, on the score of party discipline and efficiency; but it ought to be indignantly spurned with regard to the Judiciary. It gives us great pleasure to speak words of praise of a worthy candidate for the Bench, regardless of his previous partisan affiliations, chiefly for the reason that when elected he is or ought to be at once withdrawn from all political action. We are convinced, moreover, that such a course tends to elevate the Judiciary, by educating the people up to a keen sense of its true dignity, while an opposite course tends to drag it into the common mire of partisanship.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"FAUST" AT THE ACADEMY.

A performance of "Faust" by the artists who surrounded Miss PATTI during the brief operatic season ending with the matinée today, was given at the Academy of Music last evening. Miss PAULINE CANISSA was thus afforded a first hearing in the part of *Marguerite*, filled by her in New-Orleans, we believe, some years ago. It also allowed Messrs. HABELMANN and HERMANNS to be again listened to under circumstances always favorable to both artists. The representation confirmed the good impression caused by these performers and especially by Mr. HERRMANNS, but it did not make Miss CANISSA'S title to her rôle particularly clear. Mme. MIOLAN-CARVALHO, the maiden of GOUNOD'S choice, is a great comedienne, and CHRISTINE NILSSON, the painter's ideal of FAUST'S victim, informs her delineation with the simplicity and magnetism of pure genius. Mme. FREDERICI, who originally sang *Marguerite* here, presented to the spectator a genial and substantial creature, who to the realistic reader of the poem, must at least have been physically suggestive of its heroine. Miss KELLOGG, who has embodied *Marguerite* more frequently, and to the thinking of many, more pleasantly if not more faithfully than Mme. FREDERICI—the question of vocal talent being of course set aside, out of courtesy to the latter lady—has been quiet and coldly picturesque, though not harshly so. Miss CANISSA, the third *Marguerite* here, did not add to our knowledge of the possibilities of the part. She sang the music with intelligence and neatness, however, and was quite dramatic toward the close of the opera, when a slight tendering to artificiality was lost sight of in the emotions of the climax. The singing of Mr. HABELMANN was of an even excellence better than spasmodic greatness, and the range and volume of Mr. HERMANNS' voice gave additional worth to a quaint and not unimpressive personation of *Mephisto*. The other parts were satisfactorily filled, and the chorus and the orchestra did their duty handsomely. The orchestra, by the way, was under the direction of Signor BOSONI, of the Théâtre des Italians in Paris, whose first appearance it was as a leader in this City. Signor BOSONI conducted with a skill and taste which brought fresh beauties in the music of the garden scene to light, and with all the vigor the more forcible writing called for. "The Soldiers' Chorus" naturally awoke the old enthusiasm. At the matinée today "The Magic Flute" will be sung, Miss CARLOTTA PATTI being heard in it for the last time.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.

At the Academy of Music, yesterday evening, what may be called the concert of the season was given in aid of the Musical Society of Old St. Ann's Church. The programme was as follows:

PART FIRST.—Athalie.

PART SECOND.—1. Hexameron. Grand duo for two pianos. Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS. 2. Let the Bright Seraphim. Grand aria, with cornet obligato. Mme. ANNA BISHOP. Cornet, Mr. [illegible]. 3. Recitative and Aria. From "Figaro's Hochzeit." Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ. 4. Valse. "La Festa" Composed by RITTER expressly for, and sung by Miss CARLOTTA PATTI. 5. Rex Tremendae. Miss LYON and chorus.

PART THIRD.—1. Duett. Piano and violin. From "William Tell." RITTER and SARASATE. 2. Show Me Thy Ways, O Lord. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. 3. Tenor aria. (In Native Worth.) Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON. 4. Chorus, with tenor solo. Mr. CANDIDUS and Arion Society. 5. Trio, from "Don Giovanni." Miss PATTI, Miss KELLOGG and Mr. SIMPSON. 6 Fackeltanz. (In Bb.) Orchestra.

The concert may be best described as an *embarras de richesses*, a similar constellation of talent being very rarely indeed seen in Brooklyn. The splendid orchestral features of MENDELSSOHN were well brought out by Mr. THOMAS' well-known body of musicians. The choral parts were, on the whole, very effectively rendered by members of St. Ann's Society, assisted by the Jersey City Society. A slight deficiency was shown in the tenor and alto parts, and the solo singing was somewhat unequal. Misses PATTI and KELLOGG sang with their wonted degree of excellence, while Mr. SIMPSON strengthened his already established position as an excellent tenor. The trio sustained by these three vocalists was a very interesting feature of the evening, and was received with unmistakable enthusiasm. The whole affair was one of the most successful musical events of the Spring, and its results must be eminently gratifying to the Rev. HENRY WEBB, the minister of Old St. Ann's, under whose superintendence it was gotten up.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Messrs. GEO. WM. WARREN and H. B. DANFORTH, organists, and Messrs. ANNIE E. STETSON, contralto, will perform at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, today.

Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL MATINEES.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK acts today in a special matinée entertainment. He is to appear in "Home" and in "Trying It On"....A matinée entertainment whereat the "Lady of Lyons" is to be the play, will be given today at the French Theater. No performance occurs at that house to-night.... The last matinée representation of "Pippin" occurs today at Niblo's.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Garfield's Currency Bill—Collector Bailey's Accounts—The New Post-Offices—Land Grants to Railroads—Surrender of the Aspinwall—Advices from Cuba.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Currency bill reported by Gen. GARFIELD, today, from the Banking Committee, a synopsis of which is given elsewhere, will be noted as providing carefully against both expansion and contraction, and in providing that the new circulation shall be based upon a four per cent. bond. It proposes a fair test of the possibility of funding at that rate. In other respects the bill is as heretofore announced in these dispatches. There is much doubt whether the House will consent to any withdrawal of greenbacks. In addition to this bill the Committee will feel obliged, under the mandate of the House when next called, to report a bill for an increase of fifty millions greenbacks, but it will not be with the intention or expectation of having it pass.

REVENUE MATTERS—BAILEY'S ACCOUNTS.

Supervisor FULTON, of Baltimore, was at the Revenue Bureau today. He reports that ARCHIBALD MCKINLEY, a distiller in Wilmington, Del., arrested some time since for fraud on the Government, has admitted his guilt and gone to jail to await sentence. He states that the reports of the Assessors of the income returns from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, which comprise his district, so far as ascertained, are favorable to an increase of receipts. The increase in the Third Maryland District, which is in Baltimore, will be about $50,000. The accounts of Mr. BAILEY have not yet been settled by the Internal Revenue Department. It is understood that as soon as the actual indebtedness is ascertained, Mr. BAILEY's sureties will make good the amount. There is a rumor afloat that Mr. BAILEY is now living on the farm of Ex-Solicitor JORDAN, in Sciota County, Ohio. Commissioner DELANO has ordered officers to ascertain if the report is correct.

THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON POST-OFFICES.

Secretary BOUTWELL ordered today that all the contracts for granite, &c., made for the New-York and Boston Post-offices be annulled, and that new plans be prepared in accordance with a provision in a recent Appropriation bill. Nothing will be done beyond the foundation until the plans are prepared, when everything required for the construction of the buildings will be advertized and contracted for before the erection is commenced. It has not yet been decided whether a contract will be made for the entire building, or whether the various portions will be contracted for separately.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

The House, after several ineffectual efforts in days past, finally got to business on the Speaker's table today, and passed upon some forty or more bills. Some fifteen or twenty of them were passed finally, and the remainder referred to appropriate Committees or indefinitely postponed. The feature of the day was an able discussion on the subject of land grants to railroads; and the feature of the discussion was an able, argumentative and eloquent speech by Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, in favor of liberal grants to railroads as the speediest means of developing the resources of the country. He took broad ground in favor of this idea, saying that he would not give land to any railroad that would be built without it, but he would give land, under proper restrictions, to every railroad that would not be otherwise built; and he depicted in brilliant and glowing language the benefits which had already been derived from this policy, especially in the far distant States and Territories. Mr. FITCH put enough rhetoric in this dry subject to make his speech very attractive, and he was listened to with very complimentary attention. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, had previously spoken in opposition, ably and at length. But after some further debate the House passed the bill under consideration, to wit: To give ten sections of land per mile for the construction of a road from Portland to Astoria, Oregon, without the customary reference to the Committee on Public Lands. This bill had previously passed the Senate, and is now therefore a law, so far as Congress is concerned. The result may be regarded as significant of the course of the House on the principle of land subsidies.

THE STEAMER ASPINWALL—THE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

There is no authority whatever of an official character for the reports that the volunteers at Havana had seized the steamer *Aspinwall* after she had been released by the Spanish authorities. On the contrary, a dispatch from Consul-General BIDDLE, received at an early hour this morning, states that he had taken possession of her in the name of the United States Government, the Captain having declined to receive her until the indemnity claimed was paid. If her owners do not accept her, the Government will order her sold for whatever she will bring as abandoned property, and the owners can then seek redress through Congress. As to complications in Cuba, there is no doubt that trouble is brewing with the volunteers, though the stories received here and at New-York must be received with many grains of allowance, as most of them originate with the Cubans at Key West.

INCORPORATION ACT FOR THE DISTRICT.

The Senate this afternoon passed the House bill known as the General Incorporation act for the District of Columbia. Heretofore, all acts of incorporations here have had to be passed by Congress, and it has been very difficult to get such matters considered; but, under this law, all institutions of learning, religious societies, benevolent societies, manufacturing or other corporations, cemetery owners, boards of trade or railroad companies can be incorporated. Stockholders in all these corporations are to be individually liable to the creditors thereof to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively, for all debts and contracts made by the corporation, until the capital stock shall have been paid in.

POWERS OF CONSULAR COURTS.

Mr. SUMNER's bill providing for appeals from the Consular Courts in China, Japan and Turkey, was passed today. It extends the provisions of the act of 1860 so as to establish a Consular Court in Madagascar, with which power we have recently made a treaty. Provision is made for appeals from the judicial decisions of Consuls-General and Consuls, in countries where the United States has no Minister, to the Secretary of State, in whom the superior judicial authority in those countries, including the power to make decrees, is to be vested. Appeals may be made from the final judgment of the Ministers in Japan and China to the Circuit Court for California and to the District Court in California, in cases where the matter in dispute exceeds $2,500. Provision is also made for prisons for American convicts at Shanghai and at Kanagawa, in addition to those already established at Chinese and Japanese ports. This law puts the judicial functions of our Consular Courts and subsequent proceedings on the same basis as those of Great Britain have long occupied.

THE INDIANS.

No definite information has yet been received by Gen. SHERMAN relative to the expected hostilities with the Sioux. Gen. SHERIDAN has gone to the front, however, and dispatches are daily looked for from him.

THE FENIANS.

The officials at the State, War and Navy Departments appear to be thoroughly advised of the contemplated movements of the Fenians, and prompt measures will be taken for the suppression of any attack which may be attempted on Canada.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Senate today adjourned over until Monday. During the past week the time in that branch of Congress has been occupied in going over the calendar. Nearly 100 bills have been passed, but with half a dozen exceptions mentioned in these dispatches, they have been generally of a private character and of no public importance whatever. There is very little probability that Congress, even if it should remain here until September, will be able to transact one-half the business before it. For instance, to one Committee alone of the House more than 600 bills and resolutions have been referred, to say nothing of the petitions on all sorts of subjects, which amount to double the above number.

GEN. FARNSWORTH'S POST-OFFICE BILL.

Gen. FARNSWORTH's revision of the Post-office laws, which has been printed, makes a bill of 317 sections and repeals 100 laws and parts of laws, enacted at various periods since 1825. It has seventy amendments to existing laws and about 250 of the sections are merely the present statutes. The rates of postage are not changed and the amendments cover details of the service. In the punitive statutes the penalties are all decreased, severe punishment having been found to prevent conviction. The salaries of Postmasters are only to be revised when the business has increased twenty per cent.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of War goes North to-night, for the purpose of bringing his wife to this city. Secretaries BOUTWELL, FISH and ROBESON, are all of the Cabinet who will be at their offices tomorrow, the others being absent from the city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the reports showing the condition of the national banks of the United States at the close of business on the 24th of March has just been completed at the office of the Controller of the Currency, and makes the following showing of the principal items:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$719,308,465
United States bonds	382,029,250
Other bonds	20,416,384
Due from redeeming agents	73,341,055
Due from banks	[illegible]
Checks and other items	11,124,467
Exchange for Clearing-house	75,817,992
Cash	53,047,275
Specie, included in cash	37,053,300
Legal-tender notes	80,260,132
Clearing-house certificates	19,911,000
Three per cent. certificates	25,765,000

Liabilities.

Capital	$427,004,947
Profits	133,250,018
Outstanding notes	294,424,299
Dividends unpaid	1,482,416
Deposits	528,422,076
Due to banks	129,393,687
Notes and bills re-discounted	2,462,647
Bills payable	2,870,607
Aggregate of resources and liabilities	1,527,310,899

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Mrs. A. M. Brigham, to be Postmistress at Natick, Mass.; Benjamin J. Waters, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico; John T. Nixon, to be Judge of the United States District Court for New-Jersey.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

Petitions were presented for relief from political disabilities; and by Mr. SUMNER, from the colored people of the District of Columbia, concerning their rights in the public schools of the district.

THE PORTRAIT OF GEN. THOMAS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution providing for a painting of the late Major-Gen. THOMAS.

Messrs. HOWE, DAVIS and HOWARD made short eulogistic addresses, and then Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Library. Agreed to.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. OSBORN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill granting lands in aid of the construction of certain railroads in Florida.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the same Committee, reported, with amendments, a bill to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with an amendment, a bill to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. MCDONALD—For the settlement of accounts between the Southern Railroad Corporation and the United States Government; also, to allow school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Maine—Relative to Indian reservations selected by the Peace Commissioners.

By Mr. ROSS—To authorize the settlement of the claims of Kansas for the services of troops under a requisition of Gen. PRICE.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing a mode for the selection of cadets to the military and naval academies.

It provides that whenever an appointment of a cadet to the military or naval academy is to be made from any district the representative of such district shall appoint a committee of three competent persons resident therein to examine applicants; the committee shall give notice, to the inhabitants of said district of the time and place of such examination. They shall carefully examine all applicants and decide and report to such representative the result of such examination, and from the persons possessing the highest order of merit said representative shall select a candidate and return the same to the Secretary of War, or of the Navy, as the case may be.

VENTILATION OF THE CAPITOL.

The House joint resolution appropriating $3,000 to pay for experiments in the ventilation of the halls of the Capitol was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke against the present mode of ventilation; Mr. NYE said the present purpose was to ascertain by experiment whether proper ventilation could be secured without very large expenditure; and then the resolution passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. FENTON called up the bill authorizing the appointment of an agent to inquire relative to the state of trade between the United States and British North America, which, after discussion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CASSERLY entered a motion to reconsider the bill appointing a stenographer for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he would offer the bill relating to refining of gold and silver bullion at the mint of the United States and branches, as an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, on the ground that it tended to reduce the expenses of the Government in the coinage of money.

Upon his motion the bill was taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was then proceeded with and the following House bills were passed:

To provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law.

To incorporate the Washington and Boston Steamship Company.

Authorizing a supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities.

For the return of evidence of honorable discharge to officers.

The bill to amend an act to carry into effect provisions of treaties between the United States and China and Japan, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, and other functionaries of the United States in those countries. Passed.

The bill providing for a Post-office and other public buildings in Montgomery, Ala.

Also, various pension and other private bills.

PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The bill to pay the claim of Mr. COWAN and Mr. DICKINSON, of Knoxville, Tenn., was objected to by Mr. TRUMBULL, on the ground that it involved the principle whether the Government should pay for the cotton used by our army in erecting fortifications. He could see no more reason for this than for paying for the lumber and earth used in such work.

Mr. WILLEY said that half an hour had not elapsed since the Senate passed an exactly similar clause, and that the only reason for its assent in one case and refusal in the other was that one claimant lived in Missouri and the other in Tennessee. He thought the Government could not much longer afford to deny justice to loyal men simply because they lived in the South. A few paltry dollars might be saved, but the credit and honor of the nation was threatened by persistence in such a policy.

Mr. FOWLER, in support of the claim, stated that Mr. DICKINSON, one of the claimants, publicly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if the bill which had passed involved the principle presented by the one now pending, it was equally objectionable. He thereupon asked unanimous consent to enter a motion for its recall from the House.

Mr. DAVIS urged the selection of a test case and discussion of the general question as a means of determining the future policy of the Senate with a view to the guidance of members.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was then entered.

At 4½ o'clock, after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ORTH presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of New-York City in favor of returning to China the so-called China Indemnity Fund, and if refused by that Government, that the fund be used for founding a literary institution for the mutual benefit of Chinese and Americans.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made various reports of a private character, including the following:

Adversely on the bill permitting retired army and navy officers to hold civil offices.

Adversely on the petition of citizens of New-York for the relief of Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the Fourteenth Infantry. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing the President to drop from the rolls of the army Lieut. BARNARD, First Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, and W. J. PATTERSON, First Lieutenant of the Fifth Artillery. Passed.

The bill making appropriation to satisfy a judgment obtained against GRENVILLE M. DODGE and others. Passed.

The bill for the relief of officers assigned to Gen. DANIEL ULLMAN's brigade, but not mustered in. Passed.

The bill donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monument Association. Passed.

The bill authorizing the Treasury accounting officers to allow to army disbursing officers, from the commencement of the rebellion to the 20th of August, 1866, credit for over payments and losses of funds, vouchers and property, as they may deem just and reasonable, when recommended under the authority of the Secretary of War by the head of the Military Bureau, to which such accounts pertain. Passed.

The bill for the relief of Col. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, formerly of the New-York Marine Artillery. Passed.

Various private bills were also reported from the same Committee by Mr. PACKARD, and were disposed of.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CASES.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Louisiana contested election case of DARRELL against BAILEY.

Mr. SCHENCK asked the question to be submitted to the House whether it would proceed with that matter now. The question was submitted and decided negatively—42 to 88.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House at 1½ proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate substitute for the House bill for the relief of HELEN and HELOISE LINCOLN, white children, recovered from the Kiowa Indians. Concurred in.

The act in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation of Arkansas. A Conference Committee ordered.

The Senate amendment to the House bill extending the time for revising and consolidating the United States statutes. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution, authorizing the sale of certain land at Springfield, Mass. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution to enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of E. DINKLEMAN, a subject of the King of Prussia. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill amendatory of the organic law of Colorado Territory. Non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of Capt. GEO. E. GRESHAM, of Tennessee. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to incorporate the Washington Market Company.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas, 81; nays, 81.

The Senate amendment was non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee asked.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of SOPHIA A. MOHUN. Concurred in.

The Senate bill to authorize the officers of the Treasury to enter a credit upon the account of HENRY ELTING, Pay-master in the Navy. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for the survey and estimates of the cost of removing obstructions from the Bayou Teche, Louisiana. Passed.

The Senate bill legalizing certain locations of agricultural scrip in Wisconsin. Passed.

THE PUBLIC LAND-GRANT QUESTION.

The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in Oregon, occasioned a long discussion, which was at times quite heated. Mr. HOLMAN, in the course of a speech in opposition to the measure, said that there were already over 170 similar bills pending, appropriating over two hundred one fifty millions of acres. He also had read a remonstrance from the working men of New-York against the further absorption of public lands by railroad corporations. Mr. SARGENT asked why these working men did not go out West and occupy these public lands. Mr. HOLMAN replied with the statement that they were going at the rate of a million a year; whereupon Mr. SARGENT retorted: "They only go where the railroads have gone before them." Mr. WOOD argued also against the bill; and Mr. SARGENT replied in a five-minute speech to the argument of Mr. HOLMAN; and so also did Mr. FITCH. Finally, after further discussion, Mr. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands; negatived—yeas 75, nays 90. The bill was then passed, yeas 97, nays 69, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Armstrong, Asper, Atwood, Axtell, Ayer, Barry, Beaman, Benjamin, Bennett, Blair, Booker, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buck, Buckley, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Churchill, Clark of Texas, Clarke of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Conner, Cullom, Dawes, Degener, Dox, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Gibson, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Hays, Heflin, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Kelley, Kellogg, Knapp, Logan, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McKee, McKenzie, Milnes, Moore of Illinois, Morphis, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Peck, Pierce, Peters, Poland, Pomeroy, Porter, Prosser, Rogers, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sherrod, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Tennessee, Smyth of Iowa, Starkweather, Stokes, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Voorhees, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wells, Wheeler, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Wilson of Maine, Withers—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arnell, Benton, Biggs, Bird, Buffinton, Burchard, Cessna, Cleveland, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cowles, Cox, Dickinson, Finkelnburg, Fox, Getz, Gilfillen, Griswold, Hale, Hambleton of Maryland, Hawley, Hay, Hills, Holman, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Lawrence, Laughridge, Mayham, McGrew, McNeely, Mercur, Moore of New-Jersey, Morgan, Niblack, Packard, Packer, Phelps, Randall, Reeves, Rice, Scofield, Shanks, Shober, Smith of Ohio, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Swann, Sweeney, Taylor, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Ward, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Winchester, Wood—69.

A large number of Senate bills were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to appropriate committees.

INCREASING BANKING FACILITIES.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to increase banking facilities. Recommitted.

It contains twelve sections, and provides for the issue of $95,000,000 of national currency to the States having less than their proportion, and for the redemption and cancellation of $45,000,000 of the three per cent. certificates and for the cancellation of $40,000,000 of legal tenders; also that the additional currency shall be secured by the deposit of four and one-half per cent. bonds, exempt from taxation, and that when $50,000,000 of the new issue have been taken up, all the banks shall receive the same four and one-half per cent. bonds as a security for their circulation. It provides for free banking on the gold basis, and for the redistribution of $25,000,000 of national bank notes, taking that amount from the States having an excess and distributing it to States being deficient. But this redistribution shall not take place until the $95,000,000 provided for shall have been issued. It reduces the taxes on circulation one-half on all the banks that secure all their circulation by the new bonds.

RECESS.

The House then, at 5½ o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock for the Tariff bill.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TARIFF.

Iron Wire.

The House met in Committee of the Whole at 8 o'clock, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Tariff bill, the pending paragraph being that in reference to iron wire.

Mr. HOAR offered an amendment providing that railroad iron in coils, not more than three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, shall be subject to the same duty as wire. Agreed to. The paragraph as amended reads:

On all iron wire or twisted ties or wire of which iron shall be a component part of chief value, whether rolled or drawn, including annealed, bright, coppered, galvanized, tinned or coated with zinc, or any other material not less than No. 16 wire gauge, two cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen per cent. ad valorem; less than No. 16 and not less than No. 25 wire guage, three and a half cents per pound, and an addition thereto of fifteen per cent. ad valorem; less than No. 25 wire guage, four cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen per cent. ad valorem; provided that all iron wire covered with silk, cotton or other textile material shall pay five cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty imposed on iron wire not so covered; and provided further, that railroad iron in coils, not more than three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter or square, shall be subject to the same duty as wire.

Iron or Steel Wire.

The next paragraph was that taxing all iron or steel wire, rope or twisted ties.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the words "or twisted ties" were struck out, those words having been inserted in the preceding paragraph.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to reduce the duty from five to three cents per pound. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON the rates of duty were reduced so as to make the paragraph read:

On all iron or steel wire, rope made of wire not less than No. 16 wire gauge, two and one-half cents per pound, and twenty per cent. ad valorem; made of wire less than No. 16 and not less than No. 25 wire gauge, three and one-half cents per pound, and twenty per cent. ad valorem; made of wire less than No. 25 wire gauge, four cents per pound, and twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out the paragraph. Negatived.

Iron Wire Cloth.

The next paragraph was that taxing iron wire cloth two cents per square foot, and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem; and if painted or printed with figures, four cents per square foot, and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. COX moved to strike out the paragraph. Rejected by 38 yeas to 79 nays. Mr. COX then moved to reduce the duty of four cents to two cents. Rejected.

Iron Spiral Furniture Springs.

The next paragraph was on "iron spiral furniture springs, three cents per pound."

Mr. ALLISON moved to make the duty two cents per pound and fifteen per cent. ad valorem. Rejected.

The Committee then rose, having disposed of four paragraphs.

The House then, at 10:10 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

Burning of a Brooklyn Schooner at Sea—Fate of the Crew Unknown.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The United States Consul at Havana reports, under the date of April 21, that the master, mate and one seaman of the British brigatine *Gladiator* appeared on that day before the British Consul-General, and reported that on the 8th of April, in latitude 25° 40′ north, longitude 79° 30′, they saw the American schooner *John Lymeburger*, of Brooklyn, on fire and apparently water-logged. They boarded her but found no one, and a few minutes after leaving the schooner sunk.

CENTRAL PARK.

Opening of Spring—The New Conservatory, Zoological Gardens, Paleontological Museum, Terrace, Observatory, Belvidere, Fountains, &c.—Shade-Trees and Music.

Brighter tints on lawn and border, the waving of the delicate green tassels of the willow, the chirrup of birds, the odor of newly-turned soil, and here and there the appearance of some bright-colored crocus tell us that the earth has awakened from its long Winter sleep, and is about, as of old, to keep its promise sacred. Entering the Park, let us suppose at Fifth-avenue and passing the pretty lake and hill on the left, the old arsenal, now devoted to the keeping of wild and domestic animals, comes in view. It is not an imposing structure by any means, but then the Commissioners had to take it as they found it. The collection within is not a very extensive one. Bears, wolves, camels, lions, leopards, &c., there are, but they are neither very fine specimens of their kind, nor are there any particularly rare species to be seen here. The elephants, big and little, have departed on a country tour. The small Kerry cattle and the buffaloes, are grazing on the lawn in front, and the camel is promenading on the Mall, to the delight of hundreds of small children. Passing on we come to the lake and terrace. The boats are all out, and a few hardy adventurers are making trips in them, to the astonishment of the swans and ducks, who seem to consider the lake as their own peculiar property. A little further on is the deer park, with its moose, elk, fallow and red deer. Last season several of them became so tame that they were allowed the liberty of the Park, and did not, so far as we know, abuse it. Passing the great Reservoir, glittering beneath the sun almost like one of those wonderful lakes that Mr. BIERSTADT loves to paint, we come to one of the finest views to be had in the Park. Dipping down and again rising, we are at Mount St. Vincent. Here is, indeed, a scene "ever charming, ever new." We may visit the Conservatory, with its hundreds of choice plants; the Chapel, with its copies of fine busts and statues; the Gardens, with the hardier shrubs and flowers just bursting into bloom, or the Restaurant, with its ice-creams and such like delicacies, crying like the roast pigs in the fairy tale, "Come eat me." A very beautiful view is obtained from the front of the Restaurant. Beneath is a wooded valley with a small stream running through it, and on the opposite side a hill covered with trees to its summit. A little beyond the Mount, and lying below it, is one of the few remaining earth-works used during the Revolutionary war. It is still in a good state of preservation. On the other side of the Park, standing out clear against the sky, is one of the old powder magazines used in '76. There can be no question that this southern portion of the Park far exceeds the northern in beauty, in spite of all that the Commissioners have done for the latter. The northern portion has none of the natural beauties that this possesses. The contrast between the two, however, doubtless enhances the beauty of each, and in both the Commissioners have, in dealing with nature, but followed the advice of one who loved her well—

"Treated the goddess like a modest fair,
Not overdressed, nor left her wholly bare."

But from this point the termination of the Park is soon reached. Here are the Harlem Lake, the Loch, the Rustic Bridge, the Grotto, and many other things of interest. Returning by the west side the scenery is less beautiful, but is still pleasing.

Something has been said in regard to the want of a sufficient number of shade-trees in the Park. Those who have had special charge of the matter contend that a sufficient number of trees has been planted; that to plant trees closely along every path would give the Park that formal and precise appearance which of all things should be avoided.

"Grove nods at grove,
Each alley has its brother;
And half the landscape but reflects
The other."

This would be the sentiment expressed, they say, if the idea of planting shade-trees along each path was carried out. That there is not quite enough shade at present, they partially admit, but the trees are growing, and they cannot be made to grow faster than they do. To attempt the transplanting of full-grown trees, as some have suggested, would be attended with enormous expense, and is an experiment seldom attended with success. Within a few years there will be no complaints heard of want of shade, say the Commissioners.

Below will be found a description of most of the improvements contemplated by the Commissioners, or rather, "The Department of Public Parks," as the new designation reads:

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Foremost among the improvements contemplated are the Zoological Gardens. They will occupy what was formerly known as Manhattan-square, which is bounded by Eighth and Ninth Avenues, Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, comprising an area of about twenty acres. The excavations for the lake, the walls and several of the buildings have already been made. The structures to be erected will be of various descriptions, each one being adapted to the wants of the animals therein to be accommodated. The general plan has not, it seems, yet been approved. The location chosen is an excellent one, and admits of being reached with ease by the Eighth-avenue cars. It is probable, however, that the Gardens will not be ready for even partial occupation till the end of next year. They are much needed. The old Arsenal is much overcrowded, and in Winter much trouble is experienced in finding accommodation for the various animals. At present the Kerry cattle, buffaloes, &c., are turned out to graze, and thus more room is afforded for those still remaining under cover.

THE CONSERVATORY.

The new Conservatory, which will add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the Park, will be located on the east side of what is known as the Conservatory Water, near Fifth-avenue. At present the water of the Lake is drained off, and the work of erecting a terrace has been commenced on the east side. The terrace will be surmounted by the Conservatory, which is to be 200 feet in length, and constructed of iron and glass. The design, which is quite simple but pleasing, has been approved. It is not likely that the work even of completing the terrace will be finished this year.

THE BELVIDERE.

The tower of the Belvidere, on Observatory Hill, is progressing rapidly. When completed this building will form one of the most striking features in the landscape. Here will be located the Meteorological Observatory, now in the old Arsenal. The Astronomical Observatory will be provided for in another building to be erected on "the great hill" on the west side of the Park, and near Eighth-avenue. From the Belvidere, even in its present unfinished state, a magnificent view is obtained. On the right are the East River, Hell Gate, the Sound and Portchester; in front the Reservoirs, Harlem, Mount Morris-square, covered with fine trees, the High Bridge and Harlem River; on the left is Elm Park, and behind the great City, with its palaces, churches, squares and innumerable lines of streets. Turn where we will the scene is, in Summer at least, one of beauty. The Park itself lies spread out like a map, a living one, at the observer's feet. Green lawns, smooth as a velvet carpet, bright water, umbrageous trees and picturesque bridges, form a picture charming as any that the eye may ever look upon.

THE GRAND FOUNTAIN.

The grand fountain on the terrace, near the lake, will not be completed until next year. The design made by Miss STEBBINS comprises a colossal winged female figure, standing on a pedestal, the latter surrounded by infantile male figures. It is now being cast in bronze by MULLER, of Munich. The stone work of the fountain is now being put in, and will soon be completed. The arch or passage-way beneath the terrace, the sides, floor and ceiling of which have been partially ornamented with encaustic tiles, will be completed during the season. When finished, this portion of the Park will be second to none in the world in beauty and general attractiveness, for not only is the ornamentation rich, but it has been chosen with great taste and with an eye to the general effect. A drinking fountain for horses is being constructed in the centre of the drive, above the great lake. It will add to the appearance of this portion of the Park, and prove a great accommodation to visitors.

THE STATUES.

The Park already possesses several fine groups and statues, as the "Indian Hunter," the "Tigress and her Whelps," the "Eagle and her Young," besides the busts of SCHILLER and HUMBOLDT. These are now to be added to. The statue of SHAKESPEARE will be placed near the north end of the Mall, and that of a "Soldier of the Seventh Regiment" at the extreme south end of the Park, near one of the principal entrances. The Shakespeare statue is not yet prepared; the other is quite ready, but its pedestal is not. It is not likely that either will be in position during the present year.

NEW STABLES.

There is at present but one place in the Park where the horses of visitors can be stabled. On Eighty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, (transverse road,) stabling and sheds sufficient to accommodate a very large number of horses are about to be erected. They will probably be of stone, and one story in height.

THE GATES.

Some time or other, it is thought the Park will have to be completely inclosed. The construction of the wall around it progresses slowly. Some seven or eight entrances will be necessary, and each one, of course, will require a gate. Numerous designs for these have been submitted to the Commissioners. The majority of the designers seeming to think that a gateway must necessarily comprise an archway, the designs bear a rather striking resemblance to each other. None of them have been approved. The foundations for the Eighth-avenue gate have been recently laid.

ROADS AND PATHS.

For years past the Commissioners have been trying experiments in road and path laying. To find a material which will sustain the traffic constantly passing over the carriage roads of the Park, which will be reasonably dry and clean in bad weather, and not too dusty in dry, and will not create the insufferable noise that stone pavements do, is not an easy task. The Nicolson pavement, some might say, answers all these requirements, but any one who will take the trouble to inspect the Nicolson pavement in Mercer-street, and that more recently laid in Nassau and Fourteenth streets, will find that the very first requirement, durability, is not met. A modification of what is popularly known as the "poultice" pavement, and which gave so much satisfaction (to the contractor) when laid in Fifth-avenue, has been tried on a small scale, but it did not, of course, answer. Up to the present time the Commissioners have found nothing equal to the ordinary Macadamized roads. They are comparatively much less expensive than any others, and, at the same time, create but little noise, are tolerably clean and dry in bad weather, and, if kept well watered, are not dusty in dry weather. It is not likely, at any rate at present, that any change will be made in the matter of carriage-roads from those now used.

The foot-paths, too, have been a source of considerable anxiety to the Commissioners. A large portion of them have been laid, within the last two years, with a mixture of coal tar and gravel, which, when cold, sets firmly and forms a compact surface. But attrition soon wears this surface away, and then the rain enters and honeycombs the material beneath. Objection is also made to odor arising from the tar. The Commissioners have, it is understood, decided to use no more of it. Several experimenters have been allowed, at their own expense, of course, to lay down various kinds of pavements. All have proved to be failures. Few of them will stand the changes of temperature, to say nothing of the wear and tear to which they must be subjected. The question, therefore, of what material shall be used for foot-paths remains unsolved.

THE MUSIC.

The somewhat gaudily painted music stand was covered in during last Winter to preserve it from the weather, and now that its outer casing or overcoat has been taken off, it looks as bright as a new dollar, or at any rate as fine as paints and gilding can make it. The concerts will be resumed, weather permitting, about the middle of next month. In selecting the programmes for these concerts, the endeavor has been to vary them as much as possible. Those who prefer dance music and martial airs will find some in each programme, and those, again, who think that listening to selections from the classic operas of MOZART, MEYERBEER, VERDI, WAGNER and WEBER the height of human felicity, will find some of these in each programme. Nor are WALLACE, OFFENBACH, BALFE, COSTA and the lesser lights forgotten. All are represented in turn. Those who profess to be learned in such matters assert that the *al fresco* concerts of The Central Park will compare favorably with those given in any of the public parks of Europe. However this may be, it is quite certain that they give pleasure to many thousands of our citizens, both rich and poor, during the Summer months.

THE PARK CARRIAGES, &C.

Of these it is only necessary to say that they have proved a most decided success. They can be now found at both the Fifth and Eighth avenue entrances. At the Eighth-avenue entrance or the "Circle," as it is called, trees have been planted and a drinking fountain will be placed in the center. This, however, will not be done for some time to come.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Commissioners have not the power to do away with the hack nuisance. On the Eighth and Fifth-avenue entrances there is not much to be complained of. At the Seventh-avenue it is intolerable, and many persons now go by other routes in order to avoid the harpies who beset them when getting out of the Seventh-avenue cars at the Park. Surely the Police Commissioners should take this matter in hand.

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MARRIED.

BELDEN—SMITH.—On Thursday evening, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Belden, HENRY BELDEN, Jr., to CLARA B. SMITH, daughter of Chas. H. Smith, all of Brooklyn.

ELSWORTH—VAN WYCK.—At the residence of the bride, on Thursday, April 28, 1870, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, GIRAUD ELSWORTH to Miss ANNIE, youngest daughter of John T. Van Wyck, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

GODONE—CURTIS.—On Thursday, April 28, at the Church of Atonement, by Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, ANGELO GODONE to ELLA CURTIS, daughter of the late Allen S. Curtis.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Friday, April 29, CATHERINE DOWNS, wife of Charles E. Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 East 38th-st.

CROWELL.—On Thursday, April 28, URSULA, widow of Joseph Crowell, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 2 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, April 28, at Irvington, N. Y., JAMES CUNNINGHAM, in his 60th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on train leaving 30th-st. station, at 1 P. M.

DAHLGREN.—On Friday, April 29, EVA, daughter of Rear-Admiral John C. Dahlgren.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her uncle, Matthew P. Read, No. 209 Madison-avenue, on Monday morning, May 2, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

DEBEVOISE.—On Friday morning, April 29, JAMES, son of Abram and Anna G. Debevoise, aged 1 year, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, East Jamaica, without further notice.

HARRIOT.—On Thursday, April 28, Miss MARGARET W. HARRIOT, daughter of the late Samuel Harriot, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John G. Davis, (her brother-in-law,) No. 10 West 25th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

LENOX.—On Wednesday, April 27, JENNET, daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, the 2d of May, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

The funeral of Miss JENNET LENOX is postponed until Tuesday morning, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the place above mentioned.

LELAND.—In this City, on Friday, April 29, MARTHA LELAND, relict of the late Lewis Leland, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Cassius Darling, No. 38 West 39th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MORGAN.—In Racine, Wis., on Monday, April 25, JOANNA DODGE, wife of Peyton R. Morgan, Esq., and daughter of the late Gen. James Appleton, of Ipswich.

NEERGAARD.—On Thursday, April 28, WILLIAM, eldest son of William and Margaret A. Neergaard, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 East 28th-st.

PARMLY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 27, WALTER, youngest son of Rev. Wheelock H. and Katharine D. Parmly, in the 16th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 145 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

SAXTON.—On Thursday, April 28, SARAH W. SAXTON, wife of John Saxton, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Josiah S. Bennet, No. 114 West 42d-st., on Monday, May 2, at 11 o'clock.

TEN EYCK.—On Thursday, April 28, in Brooklyn, E. D., RICHARD TEN EYCK, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHITLOCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 28, at the residence of her son, near New-Brunswick, N. J., MARY WHITLOCK, relict of Sidney B. Whitlock, formerly of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of James Phyfe, No. 244 West 24th-st., on Monday, May 2, at 12 o'clock.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49, I. O. OF O. F.—Brothers: You are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Sunday, May 1, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, GEO. HILDENBRAND.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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AT A MEETING OF MASTER MASONS held April 27, at the new Exchange Rooms, No. 27 Park-place, it was

Resolved, That we, the master masons, will sustain the master stone-cutters and flaggers in the course they have taken with their employes, and that we will not receive estimates, nor make contracts with such firms who submit to the dictations of the workmen, being detrimental to the building interests generally at the present time. MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.
ALEX. M. ROSS, Act. Chairman.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, April 30, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11¼; C and O, 11¼; D and E, 11¼; F and G, 10¾.
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 29, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$600 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114¾	60 Adams Ex.....	48¾
20,000 do.....	117	100 A. M. U. Ex.....	93¾
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115¾	10 do.....	93¾
15,000 do.....	115¾	1700 N.Y.C. & H. R. R.	96¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114¾	300 do...bet. cash	96¾
12,500 do.....	114¾	100 do.....	96¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.c	114¾	10,000 N.Y.C. & H. R.	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.....	112¾	Cash.....	96¾
		20,000 do...bet. cash	96¾
28,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....	113	600 Harlem R. R.....	140¾
20,000 do.....b3	113½	100 do.....b30	147
200 do.....	113¾	400 do.....	147
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113	400 do.....	147
300,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.....	113¾	2400 do.....	147¾
		800 do.....	147¾
40,000 do.....s3	113¾	200 do...bet. cash	147¾
15,000 do.....new	113¾	1000 Reading.....	102¾
2,000 do.....b3	113¾	100 do...bet. cash	102
70,000 do.....	113¾	200 L. S. & M. So.....	86¾
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¾	1200 do.....	86¾
500 do.....	108¾	100 do.....b10	86¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. o.	60	600 do...bet. cash	86¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	57¾	1000 do.....	86¾
11,000 do.....	57¾	500 do.....	86¾
16,000 do.....	57	241 Ill. Cen. R.....	142
1,000 do.....	56¾	800 Clev. & Pitts.....	104¼
8,000 N. C. 6s, n..	23¾	200 do.....	106¾
30,000 do.....s10	23½	1000 do.....	106¾
4,000 Missouri 6s.....	92½	200 do.....b30	106¾
6,000 La. 6s.....	75¾	200 do.....s60	106¾
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. Ba.	91¾	300 Chic. & N. W.....	78¾
3,000 N. Y. 6s, 7s, In. R.....	110	100 do.....s3	78¾
		200 do.....s2	78¾
1,000 Ala. 8s, 8s, bds..	103¼	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¾
20,000 Erie 2d M.....	88¾	1000 do.....s60	88
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	109	200 do...bet. cash	88¾
10,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.....	94	36 C., C., Cin. & I. R. 200 N. J. Central.....	79¾
2,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bds.....	97	300 do.....b10	107¾
10,000 Ot. W. 2d M...s3	21½	200 do.....	107¾
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.	103¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78¾
4,000 Ohio & Miss.	30	300 do.....b10	78¾
Con. Bds.....	86¼	100 do.....	78¾
2,000 do.....	87	100 do.....	78¾
23,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st	97¼	100 do.....b10	78¾
4,000 St. L. & S. E. Bds.		100 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	78¾
M. 1st Bds.....	88¾	500 do.....	78¾
33,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.....	82¼	300 do.....b10	78¾
5,000 Tol., & W. 1st, 7s, new.....	91	400 Tol., W. & W.....	84¾
3,500 Lake S. Div. B.	91	20 do.....b10	84¾
36 Merchants' Bank	125½	100 Alt. & T. H.....	36
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.	110½	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf....	64
30 North Nat. Bk....	108½	100 Ohio & Miss.....	30¾
30 Del. & H. Ca.....	124½	100 St. L. & I. M. R..	44¾
300 Canton Co.....	71¾	300 Del., L. & W. R.	109
100 do.....	71¾	300 do.....	109¾
300 West. Un. T.....	33¾	200 do.....	109¾
300 do.....	33¾	20 do.....	109¾
100 At. Mail.....b.	25	200 Morris & Essex..	93
100 Quick. M. Co.....	9	25 do.....	92¾
200 Quick. Pf.....b.	16½	100 N. Y. & N. H. R.	148
100 Mariposa Mining.	1	500 Bost. R. & M. R..	140
200 Manhattan Pf.....	154½	10 N. H. & Hart.....	176
38,000 Mar. T. 10s cstk. bet. call.....	46	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	19
300 Pacific Mail.....	42¾	100 H. & St. Jos. R....	112¾
400 do.....	42¾	200 do.....	112
200 Cum. Coal Pf..b.	32	200 do.....	110¾
300 do.....	32¾	200 C., C. & Ind. C....	19¾
300 Wells-Fargo Ex..	20¾	300 do.....	19¾
100 do.....	20		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	112¾
4,000 do.....	116¾	8,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115¾	110,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	114¾	10,000 do.....b3	113
16,000 do.....b3	113¾	30,000 do.....	112¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, b3.....	114	10,000 do.....	112¾
		20,000 do.....b3	112¾
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....	112¾	135,000 do.....	112¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. c.	60¾	200 Ill. Cen.....	141¾
5,000 do.....	60¾	100 Clev. & P.....	106¾
$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	56¾	100 do.....	106¾
10,000 do.....	56¾	100 Chic. & N. W...b3	79¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	92¾	200 do.....	79¾
14,000 N. Car. St. 6s n.	23¾	200 do...bet. cash	79¾
20,000 Cen. Pacific R. Gold Bds..	93	200 do.....	79¾
20,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.....	82¼	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	89¾
13,000 do.....	82¾	1100 do.....	89¾
200 Quick. Pf.....b.	9¾	400 Mil. & St. P.....	65
200 Quick. Pf. Co....	9¾	200 do.....b60	65¾
100 Quick. Pf.....b.	16¾	1100 N. J. Central.....	108¾
35 Pac. Mail.....	43¾	400 do.....	108
200 do.....	43¾	200 do...bet. cash	108¾
200 do.....	43¾	200 Chic. & R. I.....	123
100 Mariposa Pf..b.	16	100 do.....	122¾
300 Boston W. P. b. c.	17	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf., bet. cash..	78¾
10,000 Mar. Trus. 10s, Cstk.....b.c.	46¾	6 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	79¾
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.....	96¾	100 T., W. & W.....	84¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. cash..	96¾	20 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.....	94
2000 do.....	97	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf..	64
100 do.....	96¾	200 Del., Lac. & W. R.	109¾
100 Erie R. R. Pf. b. c.	48	17 N. Y. & N. H. R.	149
100 Harlem R. R. b. c.	148¾	1000 Ohio & Miss.....	30¾
3000 Reading.....	102¾	200 St. Louis & I. M. R	44¾
200 do.....	102¾	200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	20
200 do.....b15	102¾	50 do.....	19¾
880 Lake S. & M. R..	97¾		
50 do.....	97¾		

FRIDAY, April 29—P. M.

Another very active business was done on the Stock Exchange today, and while some fluctuations occurred against the high market of yesterday and the day before, these were soon recovered from by the Railways and in a large measure by the Public Funds, and both departments of the Exchange near the close of the day manifested a continuance of the strongest spirit of speculation for a further advance. The market for Stocks separated itself from the movement in gold, and the closing manifestations were in the direction of weakness in the latter and of increased buoyancy in the former. The sales of gold through the day were at 115¼@115⅝@114¾@115¼ ₱ cent. The price was kept up through the forenoon mainly by the influence of a reported advance to 109¼ ₱ cent. for Bills on London by the standard drawers, but later in the day this rate was found to be more nominal than actual as applicable to the transactions for Saturday's mail, which were at 109¾@109½ ₱ cent. The receipts of Cotton this week are known to be large for April and foreshadow an increased supply of Exchange from the South next week. Some considerable sales of United States 5-20s for Foreign account were reported as having been made late yesterday, which had a partial influence upon the demand for Exchange, but today it is found that the amount of 5-20s likely to be induced from the other side by the sudden advance here is not much, if at all larger than fresh purchases by other parties for transmission abroad. Upon the whole, therefore, the speculators in Gold find little to go upon on the score of Exchange, although we deem it probable that exports of Gold, after an unusually long interruption, will be resumed in May, but not to an extent to reduce the amount in the Treasury below the balance on the 1st of April, which has since been increased nearly ten million of dollars. The total reported today is $114,-750,000. And whatever may be wanted for shipment in May we dare say will be freely spared from the Treasury.

The Treasury Office here prepaid $400,000 additional for May Interest to-day, making $7,000,000 for the five days of the week, and took in $450,000 for Customs, making $2,420,-000 for the same five days. The Customs for April at New-York alone will exceed $13,000,-000, and at all the ports will amount to about $18,000,000, or three millions in excess of the same month last year.

Money keeps in free supply at 5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, and there was today, perhaps, less employment at this rate than yesterday. A favorable Bank return is looked for tomorrow Afternoon, which, if realized, will add to the present confidence felt in continued ease through the next two or three months.

The sales of United States 5-20s, of 1867, which govern the general market for the Public Funds, were at 113¾@113@112¾@113@113¼ ₱ cent. The fluctuations were not so frequent in other descriptions, though the market was called weak until about 2½ P. M., after the late Government Board of the Stock Exchange, when the demand for 1867s carried up the market ¼@½ ₱ cent. from the lowest sales.

In the Railways there was not much let up in the strong *bullish* movement on the New-York Central, New-Jersey Central, Reading and Western Roads, at any time during the day, and in the Afternoon there was more buoyancy than at the close of business yesterday, the North-west Common, Lake Shore and Reading leading the list. The changes in the State Bonds were not important; new Tennessees a little off.

The following quotations were made at the close of business in the Long Room of the Exchange. Gold left off steady. The steamers, tomorrow, will carry out $500,000 Silver, of small denominations, noticed yesterday as coming from Canada.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 29.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s.....	106¾	106¾
United States 5-20s of 1862.....	115¾	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867.....	113¾	113¼
American Gold Coin.....	115¾	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee.....	57	56½
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	99¾	97
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates..	98¾	98¾
Reading Railroad.....	102	103¼
Chicago and Rock Island.....	121¾	120¾
North-western Common.....	78¾	79¾
North-western Preferred.....	88¾	90
Pacific Mail Company.....	43	43¾
St. Paul Preferred.....	78¼	78¾
St. Paul Common.....	64¾	65
Lake Shore.....	96¾	98
Ohio and Mississippi.....	34¾	35¼
New-Jersey Central.....	107¾	107¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 29.

General balance yesterday.....	$88,142,834 62
Gold receipts.....	220,861 26
Gold payments.....	45,419 04
Gold balance.....	85,900,705 29
Currency receipts.....	207,686 59
Currency payments.....	383,326 95
Currency balance.....	1,377,469 61
General balance.....	88,677,675 25
Customs.....	451,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881.....116¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881.....116¾
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881.....116¾
5-20 coup., 1862.....115¾
5-20 coup., 1864.....114¾
5-20 reg., 1865.....114¾
5-20 coup., 1865.....114¾
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865.....113¾
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865..113
5-20 reg., 1867.....113¾
5-20 coup., 1867.....113¾
5-20 coup., 1868.....113¾
10-40 registered.....107
10-40 coupon.....108¾
6 ₱ cent. Currency.....113

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 60¾
Tennessee 6s, new bs. 56¾
Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 69¾
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 69¾
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 94
North Carolina 6s..... 23¾
N. Carolina 6s, new bs 22¾
South Carolina 6s..... 90
S. Carolina 6s, new bs. 81¾
Missouri 6s..... 92
Ala. 5s, 8s, 8s, J. Rss. 75¾
Louisiana 6s..... 70¾
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs. 74¾
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs. 91¾
Connecticut 6s..... 101
Kentucky 6s..... 100¾
Arkansas 6s..... 75¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875.. 102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886.. 103¾

Illinois Canal bs., '70.. 100
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877.. 100
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879.. 100
Illinois War Loan..... 100
Indiana 5 ₱ cent..... 97
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78.. 96
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L'n. 105
N. Y. Reg. 8'by L'n.. 110
N. Y. Coup., 8'by L'n. 110
N. Y. 6s, Loan, '71.. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72. 105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73. 106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '76. 106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '79. 106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '80. 106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....93¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..... 103
Erie 1st Extn. 7s..... 100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 84
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '81... 81½
Erie N. & E. 1st, '77.. 104½
Harlem 1st..... 108
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..... 121
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st. 112
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..... 97
Mich. So. & N. I. 7s, '97. 101
Pac. R.s, guar. by Mo. 97¼
Cen. Pac. Bonds..... 93
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.. 86
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 94½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.. 70
Chic. & N. W. S. F..... 97
Chi. & N. W. Int. Cs.. 90
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 94
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.. 87
Chic. & N. Sat. 1st.... 106
Lack. & West. Bonds.. 98¾
Del., L. & West. 1st.. 96¾
Del., L. & West. 2d..... 97
Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 82
Tol. & W. Equip..... 90½
Tol., W. & W. C. S. F. 81
Gt. West. 1st, '68..... 101
Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 87½
Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 81¾

Gal. & Chic. Ext..... 98
Gal. & Chic. 2d..... 94
Chic. & R. I. 1st..... 106½
Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 96½
Morris & Essex 1st..... 103
Morris & Essex 2d..... 97
Clev. & Tol. S. F..... 100
N. J. Cen. New Bds.. 99¾
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st. 102¾
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 97
Clev. & Pitts. C. & S. F. 81
Clev. & Pitts. 2d..... 95
Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 93
Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 77
Clev. & Alton 1st, P.... 100
Chic. & Alton 1st..... 102¼
Chic. & Alton Inc..... 80
Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 97½
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.. 86¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d..... 69
St. L. & Iron Mt. Ba.. 88
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s..... 105¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 92
Mil. & St. P. 1st..... 92
Mil. & St. P. M. d. 8s. 86
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 88
Mar. & Cin. 1st..... 91¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 90
Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 82¼
Col., C. & Ind. 2d..... 62½
Bos., H. & Erie guar. 35
Tol., Peo. & W. F. D. 83
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 79

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....	140	Importers' & Traders'.	151
Manhattan.....	142½	Park.....	166½
Merchants.....	125	Man'f's & Merch's'.	100
Union.....	135	Central National.....	110¾
America.....	147	Fourth National.....	107
Tradesmen's.....	154	Ninth National.....	110
Mechanics' & Traders'.	125½	Tenth National.....	106
National.....	116	Oriental.....	150¼

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA At 95, free from tax.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE, INVESTMENT. They are issued at the rate of only $16,000 per mile, or only at about one-half the rate of some other roads.

The recent advance in Governments offers a large inducement to investors to make an immediate exchange for these Bonds.

JAY COOKE & CO., NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions will also be received at BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, Banking-house of HOWES & MACY, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 32 Pine-st., where pamphlets and full information may be had.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

Upon which, together with road and all its property, these bonds are a First Mortgage.

70 MILES OF ROAD FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

This road, with its connections, forms an AIR LINE FROM ST. PAUL TO MILWAUKEE, and is a SAVING OF NEARLY 100 MILES on the great North-western route to Chicago.

ELEVEN COUNTIES along the line of this road DONATE $50,000 EACH, with right of way for construction.

This Company is EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, by special act of Legislature.

These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.

The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.

The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.

A large number of these Bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a LIMITED NUMBER IN THIS MARKET AT 90 FLAT, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and capitalists, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ CURRENCY BONDS,

Yielding to purchasers a revenue of 9 per cent. per annum on amount invested. Some 7 and 8 per cent. prime County Bonds, principal and interest payable by the State of Illinois, for sale at a discount. An exceedingly desirable security.

GOLD BONDS.

Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the great Midland Railroad of New-York, issued only on finished road, and issue limited to about half cash cost, for sale at par and interest.

Eight per cent. Gold bonds of Montgomery and Eufania Railroad, indorsed by State of Alabama, issued only on finished road and limited by law to $16,000 per mile, for sale at par and interest.

Seven per cent. Gold bonds of St. Louis and Southeastern Railway, (a road highly commended by the business men of St. Louis.) One of the cheapest gold bonds on the market. Price 92¼ and interest.

The 7 per cent. gold bonds are free of United States tax, and can be registered. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer a limited remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

JOHN H. DAVEY, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 29, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	24	Spirits Turp., bbls....	1,003
Rees-wax, pks.....	1	Tar, bbls.....	1,104
Cotton, bls.....	809	Resin, bbls.....	963
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	20	Pork, bbls.....	23
Copper, bbls.....	14	Beef, pks.....	50
Dried Fruit, pks.....	19	Cut-meats, pks.....	215
Eggs, bbls.....	2,300	Grease, pks.....	13
Flour, bbls.....	6,717	Lard, tcs.....	237
Wheat, bushels.....	31,639	Butter, pks.....	2,540
Corn, bushels.....	6,500	Cheese, boxes.....	2,874
Oats, bushels.....	14,250	Oil, Lard, bbls.....	17
Malt, bushels.....	500	Oil-cake, pks.....	103
Barley, bushels.....	3,150	Oil, Red, bbls.....	50
Grass-seed, bushels..	272	Pea-nuts, bags.....	216
Beans, bushels.....	284	Starch, boxes.....	2,100
Corn-meal, bbls.....	499	Tobacco, hhds.....	333
Corn-meal, bags.....	1,500	Tobacco, bbls. and cs.	70
Hides, No.....	27	Whisky, bbls.....	723
Leather, sides.....	9,119	Wool, bales.....	81

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—606 bales Cotton, 306 bbls. Potash, 1,606 Oars, 2 cases Pianos, 44 cks. Copper, 701 bbls. Fish Roes, 3 cases Ribbons, 100 cases Sewing-machines, 45 bbls. Ashes, 96 bales Whalebone, 926 bags Coffee.

By the bark *Orfeo*, for Havre—1,124 bales Cotton, 23,216 gallons Whale-oil, 71 casks Copper, 75 tons Pastic, 75 bbls. Bark, 212 logs Cedar, 30 pieces Satin-wood, 50 bbls. Potash, 12,192 lbs. Bees-wax, 55 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 2 casks Wine, 6,000 Staves, 118 logs Hickory, 141,574 Staves.

By the steamer *Dacian*, for Glasgow—3,600 bbls. Flour, 20,600 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Morning Star*, for Trieste—124,368 gal. lons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Clara*, for Antwerp—119,852 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Sterling*, for Honolulu—467 tons Coal, 3,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 12,000 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 20 cases Pain Killer, 1 Piano.

By the schooner *Sam Weller*, for Hayti—2,000 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Have been in demand and quoted firm at from $6 50@7 25 for Pots, and $9 25@9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—There has not been much inquiry for Yellow, yet the prices have been maintained at 36c.@ 37c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A rather more satisfactory trade has been reported in reasonable styles. Fine work is not offered freely, the production being on a reduced scale, in view of the unusual caution on the part of manufacturers. Prices are pretty well supported. Other descriptions are in fair supply, and irregular in value. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@4 75; Boys', $1 75@3; Youths', $1 37½@2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 22½@5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@3 75; Youths', $2@ $2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@1 25; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@1 30; Youths', 65c.@1 10; Men's Splits and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@ $2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 25@1 75; Youth's, $1@1 40; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@3; Misses' Pegged Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 30@1 75; Misses' Pegged Bend Goats and Kid, $1 25@1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 07½@1 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@ $1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@2; Ladies' Eastern-make, 90c.@1 75; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c. @1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 75c.@1 10; Children's, Red Shoes, 40c.@1 40 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in moderate request, including Common Hard at $6@9 50; Croton, $16@16, and Philadelphia Front at $40@42 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Are dull and nearly nominal, including Adamantine Light weight, 22½@23c.; Plain Sperm, 37c.@40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in fair demand at $2 for Rosendale, ₱ ℔.

COAL—Business has been comparatively slow, though there have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $14; American Gas at $7 75@8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5 50@7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., from yard.

COFFEE—Has been in less request, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 12c.@12½c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 20c.@20½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Caracoas, 20c.@21c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been in reduced supply and held with much firmness on a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms; and 3,000 bags Rio by the *Gray Eagle*, at Baltimore, at 18¼c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb. We quote: Java at 23c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 16c.@14c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manilla, 16c.@ 17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bales at 20¼c., gold, for Ordinary Uplands; 1,000 bales at 20¾c., gold, for Good Ordinary Uplands; 1,000 bales at 21¼c., gold, for Low Middling Uplands; 1,000 bales at 21¾c., gold, for Middling Uplands; 1,000 bales at 22¼c., gold, for Good Middling Uplands; 1,000 bales at 22¾c., gold, for Middling Fair Uplands; 1,000 bales at 23¼c., gold, for Fair Uplands; 1,000 bales at 20¼c., gold, for Ordinary Mobile; 1,000 bales at 21¼c., gold, for Low Middling Mobile; 1,000 bales at 22¼c., gold, for Middling Mobile; 1,000 bales at 23¼c., gold, for Good Middling Mobile; 1,000 bales at 20¼c., gold, for Ordinary N. O.; 1,000 bales at 21¼c., gold, for Low Middling N. O.; 1,000 bales at 22¼c., gold, for Middling N. O.; 1,000 bales at 23¼c., gold, for Good Middling N. O.; 1,000 bales at 20¼c., gold, for Ordinary Texas; 1,000 bales at 21¼c., gold, for Low Middling Texas; 1,000 bales at 22¼c., gold, for Middling Texas; 1,000 bales at 23¼c., gold, for Good Middling Texas; 1,000 bales at 24¼c., gold, for Fair Texas, all ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	19	19¼	19¾	19¾
Good Ordinary.....	21¼	21¾	21½	21¾
Low Middling.....	22¼	22¾	23	23¼
Middling.....	23⅛	23⅝	23½	24¼
Good Middling.....	24¼	24¾	24¾	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week.....	6,794
Receipts last week.....	13,561
Receipts the preceding week.....	10,624
Receipts since Sept. 1.....	875,097
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870.....	885,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869.....	630,720
Export clearances since our last.....	1,720
Exports since Sept. 1.....	308,547
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870.....	325,027
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869.....	232,670
Estimated stock here.....	45,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—A pretty fair trade has been reported in Drugs and Dyes as, in the main, steady prices; but in Dye-woods, very little movement has been noted of late, and quotations are more or less nominal.

DRY GOODS—General trade is on a moderate scale, in both domestic and foreign fabrics. Most seasonable goods hold their own in price, and are not in excessive supply.

FISH—Live Geese have been in some demand, with a range of from 50c. @55c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The leading kinds meet with a comparatively ready sale, on the basis of our quotations, with reduced offerings reported. Dry Cod at $6 25@7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22 50@25 50; No. 2 do., $19@ $21; No. 3 do., $8 50@$10 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale, and 50c.@60c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at about former quotations. Supplies are accumulating.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in much lighter stock and fairly active demand for export and home use at an advance of 5c.@ 10c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,200 bbls., part to arrive, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, $4 75@5, the latter rate for very choice; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 90@5 25, chiefly at $5 05 @5 10; good to choice Extra State at $5 25@5 60; and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 10 @5 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western.....	$4 75@5 00
Extra State.....	4 90@5 85
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.....	4 90@5 40
Extra Michigan and Wisconsin.....	4 90@5 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....	5 45@7 75
Extra City, shipping.....	5 10@6 20
Extra Genesee.....	5 90@7 75
Poor to fancy extra Western.....	5 10@7 75

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@6 45 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 45@9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $5 75@6 85 for Inferior to very Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn meal has been in good demand at $4 75@6 for Western; $4 80@4 95 for Jersey; $5 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; raise 225 bbls.

FRUIT—The trade is a mainly in a jobbing way at prices show no marked fluctuations. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $3 90@3 95; old crop Layer Raisins, $3@3 25, country; new crop Currants, 11¼c.@ 12c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 21c.@24½c.; Figs, 12½c.@24c.; Turkish Prunes, 9c.@10¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 7¼c.@8c.; Anchors Citron, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted higher, on a reduced offering of prime parcels, but has been less freely dealt in, particularly by export buyers. At the close the market was less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 100,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 27@$1 30, in store and delivered, closing with prime Amber at $1 30, in store; No. 1 Spring, part ordinary, $1 22, delivered; No

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Sales-room, although well attended by its *habitués* yesterday, in point of trade was dull as it could be. No property was offered for sale. The latter part of the week, at this season, is generally very slow in real estate matters, but yesterday was unusually so.

W. H. RAYNOR reports the following sales that have been made on the Grand Boulevard within the past few days:

One lot on the west side of the Boulevard, 27 feet south of Seventy-second-street, 26.10 feet front, 26 feet rear, average depth 110 feet, for $11,800, and since resold for $12,700.

Four lots on the south-east corner of the Boulevard and Eighty-second-street, 102.2 feet front and rear by 99 feet in depth, $40,000 cash.

Eight lots on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-sixty and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, nine lots on rear fronting One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, and seventeen lots on rear fronting One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, all full lots, sold for $87,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Chatham-st., No. 96, 24.10x166.3x2 8x108.10..... $12,713
Columbia-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20 x98.9; h. and l.
2d-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.8x100, h. and l. } 95,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 75.7 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25x 102.1; h. and l.
Hester-st., No. 130, 23x100, h. and l..... 14,000
Houston-st., s. s., 21.6 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 21.6 x67.9. 14,500
James-slip, w. s., 22.3 ft. s. of Water-st., 18.3x37.2 x18x38. 12,000
7th-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x30.10, h. and l. 14,000
126th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5..... 18,000
161th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17x20, h. and l.. 9,025
205th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l. 8,500
241th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18x94.9, h. and l. 5,000
42d-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102x—x72.6, h. and l.
41st-st., n. s., 271.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9x—x 94.8, h. and l. } 41,000
41st-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9, h. and l.
334-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 80x100.5, h. and l. 33,000
117th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.11..... 22,500
4th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5..... 35,000
69th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5..... 17,000
79th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2, h. and l. 16,000
116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x81x82.5 h. and l. 8,000
126th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x99.11..... } 10,700
126th-st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x99.11..... }
Lexington-av., e. s., 67.10 ft. n. of 52d-st., 16.3x70. 23,000
2d-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x83, h. and l.. 5,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 28th-st., 24.8x100..... 12,500
2d-av., s. s., 60 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x83..... 13,000
3d-av. and 71st-st., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., and 42.3 ft. n. of 71st-st., 20x20..... 1,000
8th-av., e. s., 68.10 ft. n. of 55th-st., 44x100, houses and lots..... 170,000
111th-av. and 58th-st., s. e. corner, 100.5x175..... 4,250

Leases Recorded.

Madison-st., No. 173, 5 years, per year..... $1,800
54th-st., No. 307 West, 5 years, per year..... 2,000
24th-st., No. 407 East, 3 years, per year..... 1,120
4th-av., No. 350, 5 years, per year..... 1,800
8th-av., No. 490, 6 years, per year..... 2,000
119th-av. and 30th-st., n. e. corner, 3 years, per year..... 475

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 261.1 ft. s. of DeKalb av., 20x 100..... $10,500
Atlantic-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 22.6x20.. 10,000
Baleham-place, s. s., 220 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90 4,000
Baleham-place, s. s., 240 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90. 6,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 131.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x100.... 16,800
Berzen-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Kingston-av., 100x 114.8 1,000
Broadway and Flushing-av., n. w. corner, 40x40x 12x33, house and lot, ¼ share..... 5,000
Broadway and Flushing-av., n. w. corner, 40x40x 12x67. 12,000
Broadway, s. w. s., 151.5 ft. s. e. of Lafayette-av., 72.8x8.2x51.11x54.1..... 14,250
Chauncey-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100. 7,625
Clinton-st., w. s., 16.8 ft. n. of Carroll-st., 16.6x85.. 6,500
Clinton and Nelson sts., s. e. corner, 20x90..... 7,750
Columbia-st., w. s., 75.5 ft. e. of Pine-apple-st., 50.10..... 35,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 223 ft. n. of Park-av., 12x100 1,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 312.6 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 37.7x100..... 10,000
Clymer-st., n. w. s., 402.6 ft. n. e. of Wythe-av., 21.10x100, probable error in deed..... 8,000
Dean and Nackman sts., n. w. corner, 406.9x5.10x 102.1x500x107.2..... 11,000
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Troy-av., 50x214.5..... 1,000
Hanson-place, n. s., 62.8 ft. s. e. of Harrison-st., 21x94.10., h. and l. 5,000
Hart-st., s. s., 295.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 40x100.... 5,600
Herkimer-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x 100..... 3,500
Hoyt-st., n. w. s., 20 ft. n. e. of Wyckoff-st., 20x80 5,650
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 17 x100. 900
Pacific-st. and East New-York-av., westerly corner, 285.9x87.1x87.1x285.9..... 7,650
Pulaski-st., s. s., 227.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 37.6x100 6,800
Quincy-st., n. s., 182.9 ft. e. of Jamaica-av., 50x 100, q. c..... 1,000
Quincy-st. and Tiffroop-av., n. e., cor., 50x20..... 4,500
Remsen-st., s. s., 53 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 30x125. 40,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 20x75. 4,700
Sackett-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100... 4,100
2d-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100..... 6,000
2d-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Bond-st., 40x150, h. and l. 7,000
Fourth-place, s. s., 224.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x 133.5. 7,000
17th-st., n. e. s., 256.3 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.... 7,000
19th-st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x94..... 2,200
23d-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14x100..... 500
37th-st., s. s., 554.1 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.2..... 250
38th-st., n. e. s., 114.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.2.... 300
Butler-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100.. 850
Clinton-av., e. s., about 200 ft. s. of Greene-av., 45 x33x66.7x55x25..... 96,250
De Kalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100. 4,500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 21x 100. 4,000
Franklin-av. and Degraw-st., s. e. corner, 92x90.2 x93.7x87.2..... 3,075
Fulton-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100.. 10,000
Graham and Park avs., s. e. corner, about 175x 94.5. 8,500
Grand-st., s. s., lot No. 1,741, Ewen Association map, 25x100..... 5,000
Kent-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100.. 4,250
Myrtle and Marcy avs., s. w. corner, 22x100..... 5,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 58.4 ft. e. of Throop-av., 16.8x 100. 800
Park-av., n. s., 29 ft. w. of Oxford-st., 16.8x89.9... 5,600
Park-av., n. s., 136 ft. e. of Cumberland-st., 21.8x 94.11. 6,000
Schenck-av., w. s. 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x100. 1,500
Troy-av. and Montgomery-st., s. e. corner, 76.4 x76x79.1. 1,250
Troy-av. and Montgomery-st., s. w. corner, 102 x—x41.2.
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x 100. 4,000
Division-av., n. s., 50 ft. n. of Van Sicklen-av., 50x100.
Butler-av., w. s., 150 ft. w. of Fulton-av., 20x100

New Lots.

Mill road, adjoining J. H. Sandmann's and J. M. Van Wicklen's, about 10 acres..... $5,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hicksville.

William-st., e. s., adjoining Pahde's, 100x110..... $400

Newtown.

Lot No. 11, Hyatt's map, Engert's..... $1,000
Lots Nos. 29 to 36, Van Nostrand's map, each 25 x100. 480

Oyster Bay.

Bethpage pike, s. s., adjoining Layton's, 6 acres $450
Jerusalem station, adjoining Stymer's, 50 acres, Mitson's..... 2,625

Ravenswood.

Shore of East River and Vernon-av., w. s., 315 ft. n. e. of Webster-av., Coe's property..... $30,000

Woodhaven.

Grafton-av., n. s., 481.4 ft. e. of Centreville Course, 336x113x363x110.9. ft. e. of 1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY EXTRA-wide brick building on Bowling-Green; size 31x131 with alley-way to stable on Bridge-street, suitable for shipping or consulate offices. For price, terms &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A FOUR-story brown-stone house, south-west corner of 36th-st. and 7th-av.; house 16 feet 8 inches by 60 feet; 5th, 6th, 9 inches; price, $22,000; $12,000 can remain. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, a first-class two-story private stable, No. 114 West 50th-st, 20x70 feet; lot, 100 feet. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st. Price $16,000.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay window) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, with carpets, chandeliers, mirrors, cornices, $30,000. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,752 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., RICE. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKBURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE BUYERS,
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE,
BY THE ACRE OR PLOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT,
In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; shaded and low rates. Apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL—Healthy locality; pleasant neighborhood, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes from ferry; hourly communication; for sale cheap. By order of executor. House, with two or more acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees, never-failing stream of pure water runs at rear of lawn; barn and other outbuildings; terms easy; title indisputable. Send for circular. WM. A. COLLINS, No. 36 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT COST—A HANDSOME new house at Morristown; eleven rooms; ten minutes' walk from depot.
I. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL READY,
ALL READY,
ALL READY,
ALL READY.

TO MOVE RIGHT INTO.
TO MOVE RIGHT INTO.
TO MOVE RIGHT INTO.
TO MOVE RIGHT INTO.

AT CHEAP RENT.
AT CHEAP RENT.
AT CHEAP RENT.
AT CHEAP RENT.

Two very fine houses, less than an hour from the City, 19 times a day each way, with all City conveniences—gas, water, &c., &c.—new churches and good schools, delightfully situated, in the very best neighborhood—in process of building for nearly a year and thoroughly DRY. They will be sold on terms of payment that will enable the purchasers to own the houses by paying rent, with a very small payment down. Prices, one, $6,800; one, $9,685; one, $17,800; which is less than present cost. Go and SEE them; they will bear thorough inspection and pay for it. Particulars at the *American Agricultural* Office, No. 245 Broadway.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE FOR SALE

At a reasonable figure; charmingly located at Darien, Conn.; 1¼ hours from the City; a short distance from the station and Long Island Sound; fine views; healthy; good boating and fishing; shade, garden, fruit, &c.; house and out-buildings in perfect order; every convenience and improvement; churches and schools. Particulars, photograph and permit with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

J. L. DUMONT.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. MURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale at very much less than value, situated within five minutes' walk of station, in the vicinity of fine improvements, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valley; the dwelling is modern in appearance, and contains thirteen rooms, mantels, range, furnace, &c.; grounds comprise two acres, situated on a corner, very nicely laid out and improved; coach-house and stable.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—FOR SALE—AN elegant and commodious residence on Chapel-st., New-Haven, with about half an acre of ground; dwelling about 40 feet square, containing all the modern improvements; fine garden and fruit; carriage-house, stable, &c.; the dwelling is one of the best in the city and delightfully located. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY—SUBSTANtial brick building, 50x100, on first floor, 50x80 on second floor; two cellars, flagged; fire-proof engine-room; near to Cortlandt-st. or Chambers-street Ferry; can be leased for three years at 10 per cent. on purchase; price $30 000. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick dwelling, sixteen rooms, all modern improvements, in good order; lot 24 by 125 feet; between Morris and Essex Railroad Depot and Centre-st. Price $18,000; terms easy. No brokers need apply. Inquire of BANISTER & TICHENOR, Nos. 218 and 220 Market-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

CLASSON POINT.—THE ELEGANT MANsion of Mr. Monnot, at Classon Point, completely furnished, with five, ten, or more acres of ground; large garden, abundance of fruits, shade trees, &c., and one of the finest lawns in the country, running to the water edge; abundant stable and coach-house accommodations, &c.; the dwelling has all the modern improvements, including gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c. To rent to a private family for one, two or three years, at $2,500 the annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A handsome mansion, containing twenty rooms, with all the modern improvements, billiard-room, &c., &c., carriage-house, stable and all necessary out-buildings; ten acres of land, six of which are in lawn or garden, well shaded and fruited; the house commands extensive and finest views in New-Jersey. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED AN exceedingly comfortable, thoroughly furnished house, 13 rooms, furnace, water introduced, about 14 acres of land, fruit, &c., 65 minutes from the City Hall, high ground, healthy, palisades in view, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low, $1,500 a year, or would be rented for the Summer. Apply at No. 4 Hanover-st., to E. P. BOSTWICK or F. B. ELLIOTT.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, two stories high, twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, NEAR NEWburg, for the Summer or year, the residence of Hon. J. T. Headley. The house was built by A. J. Downing and thirteen rooms; water throughout; but fifteen minutes from the depot, and is surrounded by thirteen acres of ground running nearly to the river; view unsurpassed. Address as above, or A. C. ARMSTRONG, at Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone-front house, No. 71 2d-place, Brooklyn; is now vacant and can be occupied immediately; location unsurpassed; has just been repaired throughout at an expense of $2,000; rent $1,000 per annum; can be seen at all hours. Apply to CHAS. F. ALLEN, with Great Western Insurance Company, No. 39 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLand, about one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, a most desirable and beautifully-situated Summer residence, with stable, well-stocked garden and cow. For particulars apply to C. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

"CHESTNUT GROVE," VANDERBILT Landing, S. I.—To let, partially furnished, within five minutes' walk of ferry, for private boarding-house or hotel; beautiful situation and grounds; rent low. Inquire of GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WELL SHADED, TEN rooms; ten minutes' walk (flagged) from depot; furnished or unfurnished; rent $450 or $400. A large quantity of box for garden edging cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Fleming.

TO LET—A SPLENDID DWELLING IN Jersey City, only six blocks from Cortlandt-st. ferry; rent $1,400, equal to a $9,000 New-York house. Apply at once at Real Estate Agency, No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-STORY L-shape high basement house, containing ten rooms, gas, water, &c., pleasantly located on Gates-av., between Franklin and Bedford. Inquire of E. P. MUNN, Phenix Bank, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 302½ Degraw-st., near Court, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to J. R. HUSSON, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 64.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT GREENwich, Conn., to let for the season; pleasantly situated, just beside Mianus River; old-fashioned house; plain furniture; moderate rent. Apply to E. FERRIS, No. 185 Washington-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a house with eight rooms; seven minutes' walk from the depot; well and cistern in the yard; rent $28 per month. For further particulars address H. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Houses Nos. 2 and 4 Belmont-place, Belmont-av.; three stories with basement; in good order; fifteen minutes from ferry by horse-cars; rent $450. Apply at No. 308 West-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—THREE COTTAGE HOUSES ON 143d-st., between Boulevard and Broadway; just finished; rent, from $400 to $500; location healthy, and very convenient to Hudson River and 8th-av. cars, or steam-boat. Apply on premises to M. BELL.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 104 RYERSON st., three-story dwelling; dining-room on parlor floor; all modern conveniences; twenty minutes' to Fulton Ferry; by Myrtle-av. cars; key at No. 106. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Montague-st.

A VERY HANDSOME APARTMENT of four or more rooms to let to a small American family of adults, in a private four-story house; but one family; immediate possession. No. 93 2d-av.

WILL BE LET CHEAP—THE BASEment and parlor floors, together with three front rooms on third floor of No. 328 East 19th-st. Apply at the office No. 196 2d-av.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a convenient house, near the landing, for the Summer or longer, at a low price. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

RENT CHEAP.—HIGHLANDS, N. J.—A beautiful, large, furnished cottage and barn, with six acres of land; fruits, vegetables and flowers. Apply to Mr. CLAPP, in the store No. 20 Beekman-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house to let, No. 160 Putnam-av., Brooklyn; all improvements; Philadelphia brick. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

$800.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS houses to let at bankrupt prices. Call soon or come from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. J. F. HATCH & CO., No. 413 9th-av.

TO LET—ON REASONABLE TERMS, SEVeral desirable private dwellings, situate on East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square and 2d-av. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 20th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT, near West Point; terms reasonable. Address Rev. E. P. ROE, Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—A large dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, on 152d-st. and 11th-av.; rent, $2,200. Also, another house, north side of 152d-st., near 11th-av.; rent, $1,200. Also, mansion-house at the foot of St. Nicholas Hill, Fifth Ward, with all the necessary out-buildings; grounds, &c., partly furnished; rent, $450 per month, or $3,000 per annum. Inquire of R. G. COMBES, No. 179 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET,
On Broadway, Broad and New Sts.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

TO LET,
TWO SPLENDID LOFTS
in the large brown-stone
BUILDING NO. 96 BEEKMAN-ST.
Lofts 25x100; first floor fitted for offices. Rent very low if applied for immediately in the store.

MODERATE RENTS
FOR SUPERIOR
OFFICES,
At No. 72 Broadway, and No. 11 New-st.
Apply at Room No. 3 from 12 to 1, or to VAN BENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 67x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x78 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet on the Washington and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE OFFICES FRONTing on the City Hall Park, at No. 41 Park-row, in the NEW-YORK TIMES Building, at low rates; a two years' lease can be had. Apply to
HUDSON & MENET, Advertising Agents,
No. 41 Park-row.

BEEKMAN-ST.—TO RENT, THE ELGANT and substantial store No. 29 Beekman-st., 90 feet deep; cellar and gas-light. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OVER NO. 131 8TH-av., near 16th-st., west side, for business or dwelling purposes; excellent place for dentist; also, basement floor, for business and dwelling.

TO RENT—IN THE PARK BANK, FIREproof building, a very fine and elegant office on the banking floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 1,279 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 16 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, &c.,
TUESDAY, MAY 3, AT 2 P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.
Partition sale of the estate of John Griggs, deceased, AT

DUNELLEN,
NEW-JERSEY.

This property comprises a dwelling containing eleven rooms, with seven acres; a dwelling containing seven rooms, with two acres; a store property well located, and ten villa plots, varying from one to two acres. This property is situated in the center of the village—on the main street—and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and stores.

Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place May 5.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.
BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, May 10, 1870,
at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling-house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Pirnie, deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County,
WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE,
the very valuable mansion-house, with elaborate outbuilding and greenhouse, with sixty-six acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and the Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1¼ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Rochelle road. The mansion has been handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm-tenants' house, meadows, orchards, woodland, locust grove; house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots, from five to eleven acres each.

Also, three acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison; also, a fine collection of plants in greenhouse on the premises.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., and of the auctioneer, 28 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS, at Garrettson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.
E. A. LAWRENCE,
BY
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Its view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions to those wishing healthy, choice and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. It is situated within one mile of the beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c.

The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 10 by application to
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.;
M. TOPKINS, No. 28 Wall-st., or
J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, north-west corner of Houston and Mercer sts.—Three-story attic basement and under-cellar high-stoop brick, 22x60, with extension lot, 25x100. Particulars of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of MARVIN BROS. & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, will expire by its own limitation on this, the 30th day of April, 1870.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN,
General Partners.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
Special Partner.

On and after the 30th day of April, 1870, the business will be carried on by the undersigned, as general partners, under the firm of MARVIN BROS. & CO., at No. 49 Exchange-place.
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of ALSBERG, JORDAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid to Albert Alsberg, who alone is authorized to collect the same and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
ALBERT ALSBERG.
JOSEPH JORDAN.
JULIUS HOUSEMAN.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN HENRY BRADFORD,
H. BEECKMAN GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of GERRISH & WINCH is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE F. GERRISH.
ELISHA WINCH.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBOUIS HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Marcus Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 30th day of October, 1869.
MILTON A. KNAPP, Assignee.
ap23-law2w8s* No. 32 Bridge-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870.
FRANCES A. KING,
f11-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 22 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.
mh-19-law6m8* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU, ONE OF THE most elegant in the City; in perfect order and but little used. To be seen at private stable, No. 111 West 31st-st., from 9 to 11, A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEDERER & MINER.—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leonard Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway;
SUPERB COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES, REAL BRONZES, ARTISTIC FANCY GOODS, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ORMOLU AND BRONZE CLOCKS, VASES, COUPES, &c., &c.

Among the pictures will be found the works of the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Meyer Von Bremen,	A. Bourland,
Charles Hoguet,	Schroeder,
Eugene Verboeckhoven,	A. B. Lefevre,
Otto Bethel,	A. Bobbe,
F. Kruse,	E. Hilderbrandt,
Jas. Alexander Walker,	A. Low,
Carl Hulyner,	A. Romako,
B. De Loose,	Theo. Burgers,
A. F. Flaman,	F. G. Kock Kock,
AMERICAN ARTISTS.	
A. Bierstadt,	George H. Boughton,
George H. Hall,	Eastman Johnson,
J. Fairman,	E. F. Beaulieu,
Samuel Colman,	Victor Nehlig,
T. A. Richards,	De Haas,
Wm. Hart,	J. H. Dolph,
George Inness,	J. B. Bristol,
F. G. S. Melbye,	And others,

Of equal celebrity.

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, will be sold the real bronzes, statuary, &c.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, will be sold the superb collection of pictures.

The above are now on exhibition, free day and evening, till sale, with catalogues.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEDERER & MINER.—On SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 56 Chambers and 57 Reade sts.:

A large and fine assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rose-wood and black-walnut suites in brocatelle, satin damask and reps, rose-wood and black-walnut marble-top centre-tables, carved rose-wood and black-walnut mirror-back etageres, elegant carved, gilt and black-walnut and gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, a large assortment of office furniture, rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, wardrobes, book-cases, a number of plain and enameled cottage suites, a large assortment of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., buffets, dining tables, chairs, china crockery, glass-ware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Several very fine rose-wood and mahogany frame pianos by the following makers, viz., Barmore & Co., Kohnie, Gronaleon, Fuller & Co.; elegantly-carved rose-wood round corners seven-octave piano, made by a City maker.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEDERER & MINER.—On SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 434 West 23d-st.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rose-wood parlor suite in brocatel, rose-wood marble-top centre tables, curtains, window-shades and cornices, mirrors, vases, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, wardrobes, book-cases, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, toilet crockery, dining table, buffet, chairs, china, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BENJAMIN LODER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SALE BY ORDER OF RICHARD WARREN, ASSIGNEE.
1,021 shares Springfield and Deep Run Mining Company, par 100.
200 shares Sull

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of Car-Works and Machine Shops in Jersey City—Loss $150,000.

A destructive fire broke out at 9 o'clock last evening, in the planing-mill connected with the car-works of CUMMINGS & SON, in Steuben-street, Jersey City, which resulted in a loss of property valued at about $150,000. The works of Messrs. CUMMINGS & SON are situated on the west side of the block bounded by Morgan, Greene, Steuben and Washington streets, and cover a space of 150 by 200 feet. On Washington-street stands the car-shop, a long brick building extending from Steuben to Morgan-street, and containing a large number of passenger-cars and material for manufacture. Adjoining this on the east side were frame buildings connected together on which were situated the planing-mill, blacksmith-shop and machine-shop. The fire was discovered by some children in the planing-mill, having originated, it is presumed, from some coals fallen from the engine. The planing-mill was filled with combustible material and the flames quickly spread through the building and communicated with the cabinet-shop, blacksmith-shop and machine-shop. Within half an hour the fire had reached to Morgan-street.

The machine-shop and foundry of Messrs. SMITH & SAYRE, which adjoined the works of CUMMINGS & SON, on Morgan-street, took fire, and both buildings, fronting 150 feet, were soon in flames. The Jersey City Fire Department was called out and made every effort, but for a time without success, to check the progress of the fire. The buildings were burned to the ground, and it was with extreme difficulty that the car-shop was saved. On the east side the fire consumed a small portion of the lumber stored in the yard of Messrs. J. J. VANDERBECK & SON, but before it had obtained much headway in that direction it was suppressed. The loss of Messrs. CUMMINGS & SON is estimated at $75,000, upon which there is a partial insurance. Messrs. SMITH & SAYRE's loss is $60,000. The losses of Messrs. VANDERBECK & SON and the occupants of the dwellings on Steuben-street, which are injured to a small extent, will amount to $15,000.

A fireman, whose name is unknown, had his leg broken in Morgan-street by the falling of timbers. One of the children of Mrs. MCCUEN, who occupied one of the dwellings, was slightly injured in escaping from the house.

CUMMING & CO. were fully insured in the Home, of New-Haven, $2,500; Imperial, $1,800; the London, Liverpool and other companies.

The Case of William Mullee.

We published some days since a letter from the counsel for MULLEE to the India-rubber Comb Company in relation to his imprisonment. We publish below the answer of the Comb Company to that letter. In our legal column will be found the proceedings which have resulted in MULLEE's discharge:

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870.

Messrs. Townsend, Hatch & Overfield, Counsel for Wm. Mullee:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 23d instant (which was left at our office after business hours of that day) was handed us this A. M., together with a copy of the same in print, from the TIMES of Sunday. The letter is written evidently more for the public eye than for our own. Its object appears to be three-fold: First, to endeavor to place Judge BLATCHFORD in a false position; second, to blame our attorney, Mr. W. J. A. FULLER, for not surrendering to you papers sent to him by the Judge; and third, to make the public believe that we did not act in "good faith" when we signed the "remission" of Mullee's fine. We shall attempt no explanation of Judge BLATCHFORD's course. His reputation for integrity, private and official, is too firmly established in this community to be at all affected by anything you can say. Mr. FULLER, our counsel, undoubtedly had good reasons for not surrendering the papers in question to you, and he is abundantly able to take care of himself. As to giving our certified check in exchange for one which some of your friends propose to pay into Court, we would say: You know very well there is no occasion for such a proposal. Before you made the motion based upon our "remission," you were informed that Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL, the worthy agent of the New-York Prison Association, had learned from Judge BLATCHFORD that MULLEE could be relieved only by payment of the fine or a pardon by the President, and had obtained from us an agreement to pay the money, and thus obtain the release upon the simple promise of MULLEE to Mr. BEAL that he would no longer infringe upon our rights. This fact was stated in one of the papers which was handed to Judge BLATCHFORD at the time your motion was heard, after having been read to Mr. OVERFIELD. A word from you to MULLEE would undoubtedly have resulted in a compliance with the condition required by Mr. BEAL; but it seems not to have answered your purpose to have him released through any other agency than your own, consequently you make useless motions and MULLEE remains in jail. In view of these facts MULLEE may exclaim, "save me from my friends," and the public will decide what parties have been guilty of "trickery" and bad faith in the management of the case. When MULLEE is ready to take the advice of Mr. BEAL instead of the advice of those whose chief object seems to be to gain professional notoriety rather than to obtain his release, his liberation will be speedily accomplished. We shall not follow your precedent, and send a copy of this to the printer, at the same time we send the original to you. Respectfully,

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB COMPANY.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar.

The attendance at the fair last evening fairly eclipsed that of any evening previous. So great was the crowd that for a time locomotion, if not an actual impossibility, was so near it that most of those present preferred to keep still and watch the frantic endeavors of Committee-men to elbow their way through the throng. Above the general noise could be distinguished the sharp tones of the auctioneers, "going, going" while an occasional roll from the drum or a blast from the brass instruments, indicated the presence of a band in some part of the building. Business at the different booths was brisk and money flowed like water into the coffers of the treasury. The watch having been disposed of, the chief interest centered about the grand piano. At 5 P. M. Mrs. Dr. MONTGOMERY had 527 votes, Mrs. Dr. POTTER 72, Mrs. Dr. WASHBURNE 13. These figures were largely increased during the evening. The pony phaeton donated by BREWSTER & Co. was won by Mr. CONNOR, who held the winning number, 110. The result of the vote for the bouquet will be announced to-morrow. Some private theatricals, given by Mme. MEARS, netted $300 for the Bazaar fund. The ladies in the Post-office were kept hard at work all day, and their department has realized $240 so far, representing about 1,000 letters written and called for. The restaurant, with only one room open, netted $230, and its profits during the entire fair amount to $2,500. Its good management renders its success well merited. The Church of the Incarnation returned $571 33 as the result of the day's work; the door, $600; Calvary Church, $286; the Floral Temple, $226; the Picture Gallery, about $500. Grace Church has netted over $2,000.

Today is the last day of the Bazaar, which closes its short but prosperous career with a promenade concert. All things remaining unsold will be disposed of at auction this afternoon and evening.

The Bloomingdale Murder—Trial of Nixon Continued.

The Passaic County Oyer and Terminer, Judge BEDLE presiding, continued yesterday the trial of JOHN J. NIXON for the murder of DAVID H. SISCO. GEORGE HENNION testified to the appearance of SISCO's body after the murder; the flesh was broken and torn, the skull smashed in; clothing torn; NIXON was running away from SISCO's house when witness saw him. EDWARD W. SISCO, brother of the murdered man, testified to the story of the murder as he heard it from his brother's wife and to the attendant circumstances. THEODORE RYERSON, the surveyor who drew the maps of the scene of the murder for the Court, testified to their correctness. Dr. A. A. MCWITHY, gave testimony regarding the nature of the wounds upon the head and body of the deceased. The wounds were all made by blunt instruments, probably stones. The case was adjourned to this morning.

Descent on Gambling-Houses.

Last evening a squad of officers attached to the First District Police Court, under command of Roundsman BARRETT, by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING, made a descent on three gambling-houses in the First Ward. At No. 23 Coenties-slip they arrested TIMOTHY HARRINGTON and CHAS. WILLIAMS; at No. 21 Coenties-slip, RICHARD H. PEIRSON was taken in charge; and at No. 21 South-street, PATRICK J. MALLOY and HENRY FARLEY were captured. At all of the places the implements of faro, roulette, and other amusements of like character, were seized, and together with the prisoners, taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where men and plunder are held for the action of the Court.

Personal.

Gen. Jacob Stanwood, of Alabama; Hon. J. C. Ainsworth, of Oregon; Hon. T. H. Caswell, of Nevada; Hon. J. W. Staples, of St. Louis; Hon. M. P. Norton, of Troy; E. H. Shaw, of San Francisco, and H. Rieman, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. C. N. Keener and Hon. W. D. Colt, of Washington, are at the St. George Hotel. Count Bodisco is at the Astor House. Gen. Oliphant, of Princeton, and Hon. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. George D. Jackson and Hon. J. M. Cook, of Providence; and C. C. Cole, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. H. Ludlow, of Ashdale; Gen. James Craig, of Missouri; Gen. B. C. Card, of the U. S. Army; Lieut.-Commander Ludlow, of the U. S. Navy; Hon. T. C. Theaker, of Washington, and Hon. Henry Smith, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARD OF POLICE.

A Police Surgeon Dismissed for Malpractice—Details of the Case.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners, held on Monday last, a resolution was adopted directing ALANSON S. JONES, M. D., and F. N. OTIS, M. D., members of the Board of Police Surgeons, to investigate and make report of the case of STEPHEN H. DOWLING, a patrolman of the Thirty-second Precinct, who had for some time past been under the care of Dr CHRISTOPHER KIERSTED, one of the Police Surgeons having charge of the Thirtieth and Thirty-second Precinct. Yesterday the following report was submitted:

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

To Hon. Jos. S. Bosworth, President of the Board of Police:

SIR: In pursuance of the order of your Honorable Board, the undersigned this day visited Patrolman DOWLING, of the Thirty-second Precinct, made a careful investigation of the history of his accident, ascertained what treatment had been pursued, what is now being done for him, examined his present condition, with a view of giving an opinion upon the probable result, and herewith respectfully submit the following report: About eleven weeks since DOWLING, while on patrol duty one dark night, fell from an embankment and injured his right knee. Inflammation of the joint of a severe character followed as the direct result of said injury, for which he has been since treated by Dr. KIERSTED and his partner, Dr. GEDNEY. It appears that the sino-vitis, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the joint, was not arrested in its acute or early stage, and that as a consequence he suffered from intense pain, fever, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, &c. At this time the patient called in Dr. FROTHINGHAM, his family physician, who prescribed vigorous measures in order to subdue the inflammation of the joint, affording, however, but temporary relief. Owing to some misunderstanding between Drs. KIERSTED and FROTHINGHAM, the latter ceased his visits, and the patient has remained under the care of the former ever since. It is but proper here to state that in a case like DOWLING's (a purely surgical one) surgeons do not differ as to the means and appliances necessary to avert the consequences of surgical injuries.

The acute inflammation not having been subdued, it has gone on to the second or suppurative stage, namely, the development of pus in the joint. That this result has occurred the evidence as presented to us seems quite conclusive. The grave constitutional disturbance, (usual in such cases,) such as fever, night sweats, emaciation, &c. supervened, and to such an extent as to jeopard his life. If he escape the present impending peril there is another unhappy result to be feared, viz: anchylosis, or permanent immobility of the knee joint. This latter result, though not inevitable, under present circumstances seems highly probable.

We have suggested the course of treatment which, in the present condition of the patient, in our opinion promises the greatest benefit. As to the treatment pursued in the early stage of the disease, we feel constrained to say that in our opinion it is much to be regretted that prompt and vigorous measures were not had recourse to at the outset of the inflammation. This may perhaps be accounted for by the reason that the extent of the injury was not fully realized in the first instance, and that no such serious result as has supervened was anticipated.

ALANSON S. JONES, M. D.
F. N. OTIS, M. D.

Upon the reading of this report a resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Commissioners present, that Dr. KIERSTED be dismissed from his position as a Police Surgeon.

The San Domingo Vote.

We learn from J. W. CURRIER, the Dominican Consul-General at this port, that M. FABENS, the new Minister Plenipotentiary from Santo Domingo, brings the recent election returns on the annexation question complete, which verify the statements already given in the TIMES. The acts contain 15,119 signatures for annexation to 110 against. This is the largest vote that has been cast in the Republic for twenty-six years. The only material opposition is on the Haytian frontier, where lawless bands of Haytians are at their usual guerilla raids, instigated, it is said, by British Consul ST. JOHN, and Spanish Consul ALVAREZ, at Port-au-Prince. These officials are striving desperately to defeat annexation, and already begin to boast of anticipated success.

President Grant in Town.

President GRANT arrived in this City from Washington on Thursday evening, in company with Mrs. GRANT. He sojourned at the Fifth-avenue Hotel during yesterday, and received several Federal officials and private citizens who called on him. He will leave for West Point this morning on a visit to his son.

The German Hospital.

From the annual report of the Board of Directors of the German Hospital and Dispensary of this City for 1869, it appears that the Hospital was opened to the public on the 14th of September, 1869, from which day up to the 31st of December, 1869, the number of patients admitted, including four children under twelve years of age amounted to: Males, 143; females, 46; total, 189. Patients discharged: Males, 95; females, 33; total, 128. Died: Males, 11; females, 3; total, 14. Number of patients remaining in the hospital under treatment on the 31st of December, 1869: Males, 37; females, 10; total, 47. All the debts of the institution are paid and a balance of $40 remains on hand.

The Lane Inquest—Verdict.

The jury in the case of Constable LANE, of East Newark, took a few additional words of testimony last evening, and, after long deliberation, returned the following verdict:

"We find that PATRICK LANE came to his death by accidentally walking or falling from the Hackensack Bridge into the river, after being ordered out of the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and we censure the Company for ordering conductors to put persons off the cars except at stations, and for not having a rail at each side of the bridge."

Negro Affray.

An affray occurred at an early hour this morning in a saloon in Grand-street, near Thompson, between JOHN WHITE and WM. MORRIS, negroes, in which MORRIS struck WHITE in the temple with a cup, severing an artery. The Police quickly arriving, the assailant was arrested, and the injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Descent on a Disreputable House.

At a late hour last night a squad of Police attached to the Fourth District Police Court, under the command of Sergt. PHILLIPS, who was provided with a warrant issued by Justice COULTER, made a descent on the disorderly house Nos. 135 and 137 Greene-street, kept by JAMES BURNS and MARY DALY, both of whom were arrested, together with twenty-five other male and female inmates. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice COULTER this morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The case of IGNATZ ILLFOWSKY, charged with subornation of perjury, was not heard before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, owing to the non-appearance of Gen. JACKSON, Assistant District-Attorney, and of Major BABSON, the complainant, and also of the witnesses for the prosecution. It was understood that the witnesses had been sent directly before the Grand Jury in consequence of a fear on the part of some of the Government officers that they might be tampered with if their names were disclosed to the defense at a public examination. The case has caused considerable ill-feeling between the Assistant District-Attorney and the Commissioner, in consequence of its having been sent to the Grand Jury by the former officer without the latter officer's consent, as has been alleged. Subpœnas were issued for the attendance of Gen. JACKSON and Major BABSON at 1 o'clock today, as witnesses in the examination.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall this evening. The subject is "Coal," illustrated by diagrams and specimens, and the lecturer Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Professor of Geology in Columbia College, and director of the geological survey of the State of Ohio.

The Stetson House at Long Branch is to be carried on this season by Gen. C. N. STETSON and his brother JAMES. The hotel is owned by an association of gentlemen styling themselves the Astor House Hotel Company, but the impression hence prevailing that its interests and those of the Astor House in this City are identical is erroneous. Messrs. ALEXANDER and P. R. STETSON, who keep the Astor House, are not in any way interested in the Stetson House.

Among the passengers who sail by the *St. Laurent* to-day are "ROSE and BLANCHE," twin daughters of the late NATHANIEL NILES, and known as the heroines in EUGENE SUE's *Wandering Jew*. By the death of their father they came into possession of the "casket" of diamonds, of which a thrilling history is given in that novel. The casket was presented to their mother by the Empress JOSEPHINE, and is actually worth only $40,000, although represented by Mr. SUE as being worth $3,000,000.

The Stow foundation pavement is now going down in Maiden-lane in this City. In San Francisco, where it has been in use over four years, it is the favorite, and last year over 500,000 square feet were laid in that city. If it stands Maiden-lane travel it will stand anywhere.

At the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, the annual exhibition of Mr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD's very well attended German-American Institute, No. 1[illegible]0 Second-avenue, took place last evening. It consisted of a number of very able and creditable exercises by the pupils of the upper classes of the school. The exhibition was largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils.

The annual reunion of the Third Army Corps Union will be held at the Parker House, Boston, on Thursday, May 5, at 12 o'clock. Arrangements have been made with the Fall River Line of steamers, leaving pier No. 30 North River, (foot of Chambers-street,) in this City, on Wednesday, May 4, to issue excursion tickets to members at $7 each.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD and ANDREW J. HENNION, assignees in bankruptcy of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, have filed several complaints in the United States Circuit Court, petitioning that the judgment of the State Court against the Company, and the execution issued thereon, be declared fraudulent and void as against the complainants and the creditors of the Company. Among the defendants in the different cases are JEREMIAH MULFORD, DAVID M. RIPLEY, CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER, and the Manhattan Oil Company. The answers to the complaints will be filed in a few days.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in their twenty-sixth annual report set forth that they find great reason for thankfulness in the success that has attended the efforts of the Society during the past year. The monthly reports of their missionaries tend to encourage and strengthen them in their work. They have held their regular services every Sunday morning and afternoon, and one evening each week at the Sailors' Home, in Franklin-square; also at the Mission Rooms, No. 34 Pike-street; and many of their congregations will bear testimony to their kind attention and sympathy during times of sickness and distress.

A dinner was given by Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Thursday evening, at the Union Club, to Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, United States Senator of this State, and Hon. N. P. BANKS, member of Congress from Boston. Among the many prominent merchants and financiers present were Moses H. Grinnell, Sheppard Gandy, Henry F. Vail, Chas. L. Frost and Dr. Doremus.

A meeting, well attended by both ladies and gentlemen, was held by the Colorado Emigration Association of this City, at the Children's Aid Society's rooms, No. 19 East Fourth-street, last evening. O. J. GOLDRICK made an address, in which he gave to the audience full information about the state of affairs in Colorado. A number of new members joined the Association, which numbers now about 140 members. The reduced rates at which the members of the Association will be conveyed from this City to Denver City, amount in all to $53 67 a person.

Last evening EMMET A. KING, a barber living at No. 125 Roosevelt-street, was assaulted and badly beaten in the low groggery at No. 134 Cherry-street, by the bartender, WM. CONROY, and a woman named KATE LEDDY, both of whom, together with nine disreputable frequenters of the place, were arrested and locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The investigation which was commenced at the Custom-house a few days ago by Surveyor CORNELL and Messrs. ROBINSON and EVANS, of the Treasury Department, had for its object the *exposé* of the practice which has heretofore existed among Customs Inspectors in regard to accepting presents from steam-ship companies and shipping merchants. The report in a sensational journal of yesterday to the effect that Collector GRINNELL had endeavored to suppress the investigation was, as usual, entirely untrue, the real fact being that the Collector has been indefatigable in his efforts to abolish the practice.

Prof. W. H. THOMPSON, M. D., delivered a lecture on temperance, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, last evening. Although the substance of the lecture was almost purely elementary, yet it was presented in a manner which made it quite interesting to the audience, by whom it was attentively listened to and evidently appreciated.

A notorious offender, who is known to the Police under various assumed names, such as A. Brown, Brownie, Wintry, John Wilson, &c., was arrested by one of Col. WHITLEY's deputies, yesterday, on a charge of causing to be engraved a plate for counterfeiting lager-beer stamps. It was alleged that he was a confederate of some counterfeiters who were recently arrested in Virginia with spurious Southern railroad bonds in their possession. The accused waived an examination before Commissioner OSBORN, and was subsequently committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MATTHEW LYNCH, MICHAEL WARLEY and HENRY SMEDICKELL were held for examination in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, on a charge of smuggling Havana cigars into this port on board of the steamer *Alaska*.

The colored voters of the Seventeenth Ward met last night, at No. 114 East Thirteenth-street. The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. P. W. LAWRENCE as Chairman, and Mr. G. H. GRIFFIN as Secretary. Messrs. HAYES, GRIFFIN and THOMAS addressed the meeting, advocating united action and leaning strongly on the side of Republican principles. E. H. HAYES, H. SIMMONS and P. W. LAWRENCE were appointed a Committee to canvass the Ward, and the meeting then adjourned until Friday next, when a permanent organization will be effected.

Last evening, at a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association, held at RUNK's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, Mr. MAURICE FRIESTMAN was nominated as Assessor for the Fifth Congressional District, and Messrs. SHAFFEL and HIGGINS as Assistant Assessors. Mr. LUCAS and others addressed the meeting.

The General Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met at No. 20 Third-avenue last night, Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE in the chair. The 30th day of May was set apart for the annual decoration of the soldiers' graves, and the Committee then adjourned to meet on the 13th to complete arrangements.

The monthly social meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, preceded by a grand concert, takes place next Monday evening.

Mr. FREDERICK KAPP, formerly Commissioner of Emigration, leaves for Europe today. Yesterday afternoon a letter, conveying the most complimentary sentiments was presented to him, signed by all the attaches at Castle Garden.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening in the East River, near the foot of Forty-sixth-street, and was secured by the Nineteenth Precinct Police for action by the Coroner. It was that of a man about five feet ten inches in height, was dressed in dark clothes and had dark-brown hair, whiskers and moustache. Anothes body, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, and also taken to the Morgue for action by the Coroner.

ADELIA LANG, No. 153 Fourth-street, last evening attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the Greenpoint ferry-boat, "South Side," into the East River, but was rescued by a deck hand, WM. KANE, of the steamer *Sylvan Grove*. She was taken to the Union Market Station-house, and subsequently delivered to her friends.

The arms and breast of a man were, last evening, found in a box at No. 15 East Seventy-third-street, and were sent to the Morgue for action by the Coroner. It is supposed they are the remnants of a dissecting operation.

JOHN WELSH, of No. 52 New Bowery, died suddenly last evening, on the sidewalk at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets. The body was removed to the late residence of the dead man, where an inquest will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

THOMAS SEERY, twenty-three years of age, who lived at No. 609 First-avenue, while passing last evening through the lumber-yard at the foot of East Thirty-fifth accidentally struck a brace supporting a pile of lumber, and it being thrown down, the lumber fell upon and instantly killed him. The body was removed to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

JENNIE KING was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of having stolen $165 from MORRIS STERN, of No. 49 East Broadway, while occupying the same room at No. 50 Crosby-street. The prisoner denied the charge, but was remanded for trial.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Alderman CUNNINGHAM, PATRICK LARKIN was charged by JOHN MACFARLAN with biting off part of his ear, in a drunken broil, yesterday. LARKIN, whose appearance is most repulsive and savage, was committed to answer at the General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

The case of JAMES FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Union Pacific Railway Company will be commenced before Justice NELSON, in the United States Circuit Court for this district, on Wednesday next. It is expected to last three days.

A new organization has been formed entitled the Wm. M. Tweed Thirteenth Ward Campaign Club, at No. 608 Grand-street, and at the first roll call fifty members were present. THOS. MCKEOG is President, J. H. NASH Secretary and JOHN CARMODY Corresponding Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners of Prospect Park will recommence in about ten days the work of carrying the drive round the lake. Under the new bill they are authorized to issue bonds for $500,000 annually for four years, and to borrow $100,000 for the improvement of the section to the east of Flatbush-avenue before selling it.

Mr. EDWARD RIDLEY, one of our leading New-York merchants, has a very pleasant residence at Gravesend, and has been making extensive improvements thereabouts. The completion of the work was duly celebrated, the other day, by a bounteous dinner given to the workmen by Mr. and Mrs. RIDLEY, at the conclusion of which a set of resolutions beautifully engrossed, expressing gratitude and esteem for them, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. RIDLEY on behalf of the workmen.

At the inquest held yesterday with regard to the death of an employe of the South-side Railroad Company, named SINDERHAUFF, who was crushed some time ago between the dummy engine and car while engaged in coupling them, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a recommendation that the Company arrange so that the coupling be done through an aperture in the engine or car, without the necessity of risking life by passing between them for that purpose.

CARRIE BUCKLEY, four years of age, whose parents moved yesterday to No. 156 Myrtle-avenue, found among the furniture there lying about, a pistol, which she took to play with. Suddenly the weapon exploded, and the ball entering her brain a little over her left eye, killed her instantly.

On the 27th, at about midnight, two burglars entered by a back window the house of Mrs. CELESTE CARHART, No. 31 Carll-street, whose reputation seems to be questionable, presented a pistol at her head and asked for her money. They added that they also would avenge one of their friends named GORMAN, who was wounded some time ago by her when he was entering her house against her will, unless she delivered up the money. CELESTE, very much frightend, collected her cash and jewelry, amounting to $178, and handed it over to the burglars, who left the house the same way that they had entered.

LONG ISLAND.

While a party, consisting of a young man and two ladies, were on a sailing excursion off East Setauket, a few days since, a squall struck the boat immediately upsetting it and throwing the occupants into the water. The young man, whose name was BISHOP, struck out for the shore, and, as he was a good swimmer, reached the shore in safety. In the meantime a schooner happened along, and rescued the young ladies in an insensible condition.

The amended charter for the village of Jamaica empowers the Trustees "to lay out, open, make and grade any new road, street or avenue in the village;" also, "to widen, alter and grade any old road, street or avenue," on application of twelve resident freeholders. It also makes the Trustees Commissioners of Highways, and fixes the village tax one-third of one per cent. on the assessed valuation of real and personal property.

Thursday, as the 9 o'clock train on the Long Island Railroad was passing through Dutch Kills, a man was struck and after being carried along some distance, thrown off on the side of the road. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the train-men and passengers rushed out to find, instead of a bloody corpse, a little old man picking himself out of the dirt, into which he had been pitched head-foremost, and strange to say uninjured. As the man is deaf walking on the railroad track is a dangerous matter for him. Dutch Kills is the place where five persons have been killed on the railroad since Jan. 1.

The contractors at Hempstead Plains who have charge of the new roads and grading, have a great deal of trouble with their men. The accommodations are poor, the men being huddled together in some of the old farm-houses purchased by Mr. STEWART, in great numbers. They are paid by the month, without the benefit of rainy days. Until the grading is completed, no more houses will be commenced.

The laborers on the Blissville and Hunter's Point Road, who struck in the early part of the week for an increase in their wages, had a consultation with the contractor, and yesterday were all at work again. The demand of the men was acceded to.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The body of an unknown man, about forty-five years old, was found lying in the mud of Cromwell's Creek, yesterday morning, by a laboring man named HERON. On the person of the deceased a piece of paper, with the name HENRY SHEPHERD written upon it, was found. Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

The work of grading Fleetwood Park Trotting Course at West Morrisania, erecting the club-house stables, sheds, &c., will be so far completed in the course of Monday or Tuesday next, should the weather prove favorable, as to admit of the first trial of speed over it.

NEW-JERSEY.

PAUL JOUBERT, a French decorative painter, has eloped with a Mrs. CHISE, a French woman, who boarded in his house. They left by the steam-ship *Silesia*, for Havre, on Tuesday, and Mrs. JOUBERT, who is left with a son eight years of age with no means of support, was notified of their flight in a letter received yesterday. The fugitives took with them nearly all the personal property that JOUBERT and wife possessed, and the deserted wife, left in a state of destitution, has been nearly frantic since she received the news. She will be returned to her home in France by the aid of the French Consul.

A warrant has been issued by Justice LODER, of West Hoboken, for the arrest of a builder named THOMAS MURPHY, who is charged with an atrocious assault upon one of his workmen. A building in course of erection by him at the corner of Monmouth-street and Montgomery-avenue, Hudson City, employs a large number of workmen, whose labor MURPHY did not consider well done. A few days ago, it is alleged, he took an ax and demolished one of the partition walls. Becoming more enraged as he progressed, he attacked one of the workmen, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound upon the shoulder.

Two lads living at No. 171 New-York-avenue, named LA COUNT, one of whom is sixteen years old and the other six, were playing, yesterday afternoon, with a small quantity of gunpowder contained in a bottle, when it exploded, scattering the glass in every direction, and seriously injuring both of the lads.

An inquiry is being made into the circumstances attending the explosion of the boiler of the tug-boat *William Wells* while lying at Bergen Point some few weeks ago. Coroner WHITEHILL and a jury will hold an inquest next Thursday to ascertain whether any blame can be attached to the owners.

Twenty-four indictments were brought in yesterday by the Essex County Oyer and Terminer Court. A number of pleadings for minor offenses were made, the trials on which will commence today.

The Hoboken Police Commission, appointed by act of the Legislature much against the wishes of the majority of the people, will meet to organize on Monday next, having already been sworn into office by the City Clerk. They are John McWhorter, William Judd, Auguste Bante and W. H. Childs.

LEWIS HUBER, a resident of Phillipsburg, Warren County, was before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD in Newark, yesterday, charged with counterfeiting five-cent pieces. He stated that he manufactured the coin for amusement, and did not intend to pass them. He will have an examination today.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. William H. Harris, Ordnance Department, is assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts. First Lieut. Patrick H. Flood has been dropped from the rolls of the Second Infantry, and will repair to his home and await orders. Brevet Col. John R. Lewis, Major, unassigned, having been incapacitated by reason of the loss of his left arm at the shoulder joint while in command of the Fifth Vermont Infantry at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, the President directs his retirement with the full rank of Colonel of Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. A. Dodge, Captain United States Army, unassigned, having been incapacitated for active duty by reason of loss of a leg at the battle of Gettysburg, has been placed on the retired list of officers who received injury in the line of duty. Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher has been detached from duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders. Masters Horace Elmer and A. L. Sprague have been ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 29.—The market for American Securities opened easier and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	12 M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94⅛	94	94
Consols for account	94⅛	94⅛	94
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	88⅜	....	88¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	88	....	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89⅜	....	89⅜
U. S. 10-40s	86	....	86
Ill. Central Rail. shares	111	....	111¼
Erie Railroad shares	19	19⅛	19
Atl. and Gt. West. shares	27⅛	....	27⅛

PARIS, April 29.—The Bourse opened dull and closed firmer. Rentes opened at 73f. 90c. and closed at 74f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 95 for the old issue, and closed flat at 94⅞.

LONDON, April 29.—LINSEED-CAKES, £9 10s.@£9 12s. ⅌ ton, for Thin Oblong for feeding. SPERM-OIL, £92@£93 ⅌ ton. SUGAR quiet at 32s. 6d.@33s. ⅌ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot. WHALE-OIL, £38@£39 ⅌ ton. LINSEED-OIL dull. Common RESIN dull. TURPENTINE, 30s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. TALLOW, 44s. 3d.@44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED easier at 60s. 6d.@60s. 9d., a decline of 3d. since noon.

LIVERPOOL, April 29, 5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull, and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans at 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 563,000 bales, of which 358,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 135,000 bales, of which 95,000 are American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 273,000 bales, of which 163,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 10,000 quarters, all of which were American. California White Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. ⅌ cental, an advance of 2d. since morning; No. 2 Red Western, 8s. 1d.@8s. 2d., an advance of 1d.; Red Winter, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d., also an advance of 1d. Flour, 20s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal, an advance of 3d. since morning. Corn, 29s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for European. Oats, 2s. 5d. ⅌ bushel. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 35s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian, an advance of 6d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 108s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Mess. Lard, 70s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 74s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 58s. per cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 64s. for Short Rib Middles. PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ⅌ cwt for Common North Carolina, and 12s.@13s. for Fine. Petroleum, 1s. 1d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5½d. for Refined. Tallow, 4[illegible]s. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, £34 ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, April 29.—PETROLEUM opened excited.

HAVRE, April 29.—COTTON opened flat, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 122½f. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, April 29.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 6 thalers, 24 groats.

HAMBURG, April 29.—PETROLEUM opened active.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 29.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FREIGHTS nominal at 7c.@7½c. for Wheat to Buffalo. FLOUR steady, firm and unchanged. WHEAT easier at 92c. for No. 2; 91½c.@92c. seller for May; 94½c.@95¼c. seller for June; afternoon sellers 92½c. cash, 91½c. seller May. CORN active; 87½c.@88c. for No. 2; 84c. for New; 75c. for no grade; 87½c.@88½c. seller for May; 89½c. seller for last half of May; afternoon firm for low grades of New, 84c. for no grade; 75c.@77c. for No. 3; 87½c.@88c. cash and seller for May. OATS quiet at 46½c. cash; 47c. seller for April; 47¼c.@48¼c. seller for May. RYE active and higher at 80c.@81c. for No 2. BARLEY dull and neglected. HIGHWINES—Offerings slight at $1 01@$1 02½. Mess PORK firmer at $28 50@$28 75. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 15½c.@16¼c. LARD firm at 16½c. MEATS higher at 14½c.@14¾c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, 13c. Cumberland Middles, 14c.@14¼c. Rough Sides, 14¾c.@15c. Short Rib Middles, 15¼c.@15½c. Short Clear Middles, all loose. CATTLE quiet at $4 50@$6 62½ for common Cows to good Steers, $7@$7 62½ for good to extra, $8 50 for prime Steers. Live HOGS active at $8 60@$8 75 for common to fair, $8 85@$9 10 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Barley, 5,570 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON nominal; Middling, 22½c. FLOUR held higher for good to choice grades, but no advance established; Spring grades at $3 50@$4 25; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 60@$4 90; Choice to Fancy Family, $6@$7 50. WHEAT firm and quiet; No. 2 Spring held at 90c.; No. 1 held at $1; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 08; Choice to Fancy, $1 25@$1 40. CORN advancing; Yellow, 90c.@$1; White $1@$1 06. OATS advancing, 57c.@60c. RYE firmer at 79c. WHISKY firm at $1 02. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. Mess PORK, $28 50, repacked; $29 original. Loose Dry-salt SHOULDERS, 11¾c.; Clear Rib held at 15c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. HAMS higher at 18c. for plain Sugar-cured; 18½c.@19c. for Canvassed. LARD firm at 16½c. for tierce; 18c. for Choice Keg. CATTLE steady at $4 50@$7 25. Live HOGS quiet at $7 50@$9. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 23c.; sales, 745 bales; net receipts, 120 bales; coastwise, 96 bales; total, 226 bales; stock, 2,585 bales; net receipts of the week, 180 bales; coastwise, 931 bales; total, 1,111 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 790 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 1,275 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 37½; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$9; Western Superfine, $4 87½@$5 12½; do. Extra, $5 37½@$5 75; do. Family, $6@$6 75. WHEAT steady at $1 45@$1 55; Pennsylvania, $1 30@$1 40. CORN steady; White, $1 10@$1 12; Yellow, $1 11. OATS steady at 64c.@66c. RYE steady at $1@$1 10. Mess PORK firm at $29. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. SHOULDERS, 13¼c.@13¾c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 17c. WHISKY very dull at $1 04.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; Winter Red, $1 10@$1 12. CORN firm at full prices; the supply was light and the demand good. OATS firm at 57c.@62c. RYE, 92c.@95c. BARLEY dull at 70c.@90c. COTTON firm and higher; Middling, 22¼. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 108 hhds., at $5 50@$14. WHISKY quiet at $1@$1 01; the demand was light. PROVISIONS firmer. BACON and Bulk MEATS held higher; the firmness of holders checks business. There was a good demand for Mess PORK; sales of 900 bbls at $29. Bulk MEATS held at 11¾c.@14¼c.@14¾c.@15¼c. for Shoulders, Rib, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. BACON—12¾c.@16c.@17c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sales of Sugar-cured HAMS at 18c.@18½c. LARD held at 16¼c.@16½c. for Country and City Kettle.

OSWEGO, April 29.—FLOUR active, but unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls., at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 12, and 26,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1. CORN quiet but steady at $1 05. RYE firm, but quiet; Canada held at 91c. MILL-FEED in good demand and unchanged: shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middling, $30 ⅌ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—19,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Peas, 818,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR in more demand; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 18¾@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6; Ohio do., $5 50@$6 50 for good and choice. WHEAT very quiet; Red, $1 22@$1 30. RYE sold at $1 03. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, $1 11@$1 12. OATS unchanged; Pennsylvania, 62c.@65c. PETROLEUM—Small business; Crude, 19c.@19¼c.; Refined, 26¾c. GROCERIES—Very small business, PROVISIONS looking up. Mess PORK and LARD unchanged. WHISKY nominal at $1 04 for iron-bound.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.; sales 3,500 bales; net receipts, 6,427 bales; coastwise, 329 bales; total, 6,756 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 6,137 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,552 bales; to Vera Cruz, 271 bales; stock, 146,893 bales. Net receipts of the week, 21,785 bales; coastwise, 1,342 bales; total, 23,127 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 11,452 bales; to St. Petersburg, 2,623 bales; to Cronstadt, 3,652 bales; to Barcelona, 850 bales; to Havre, 3,434 bales; to Vera Cruz, 271 bales; to New-York, 2,708 bales; sales, 15,350 bales.

TOLEDO, April 29.—FLOUR inactive. WHEAT active and better; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 10; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 33; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 10. CORN better; No. 1, 95c.; No. 2, 92c.; No. 2 old, 95c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat; 9,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bbls. Flour; 5,500 bushels Corn; 1,400 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, April 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT buoyant; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN quiet; Western, 97c.@$1. OATS firmer; sales 7,700 bushels Western, in store, at 55c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE nominal at 90c.@93c. FREIGHTS unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 21¾c.; Sea Islands nominal at 27c.@55c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 1,963 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,481 bales; stock, 39,272 bales Uplands and 2,027 bales Sea Islands; receipts of the week, 7,591 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,630 bales; sales, 1,500 bales.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c. FLOUR, $5. CORN, $1 07. WHEAT, $1 05@$1 20. OATS, 64c. RYE, 95c. Mess PORK, $29. BACON and Bulk MEATS advanced ¼c. LARD, 16¾c. WHISKY, $1 01@$1 02. TOBACCO—Sales 245 hhds. at $5 50@$7 75 for Fresh to Good Lugs; $8@$27 for Low to Fine Leaf.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—COTTON steady; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 389 bales; exports, coastwise, 767 bales; stock, 10,175 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,188 bales; coastwise, 27 bales; total, 3,215 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,309 bales; coastwise, 3,087 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; Sea Island, 45c.@$1.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22¾c.; receipts, 613 bales; exports, 559 bales; receipts of the week, 3,844 bales; exports, 5,794 bales; stock, 18,276 bales. FLOUR, $4 50@$8 50. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 62c. LARD, 16½c.@17½c. Mess PORK, $29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 17¼c.

NORFOLK, Va., April 29.—COTTON in moderate demand and firm; Low Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 431 bales; exports, coastwise, 113 bales; stock, 4,228 bales; receipts of the week, 1,989 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,567 ba'es; sales, 280 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 29.—COTTON steady. Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; sales, 230 bales; receipts, 501 bales; exports, coastwise, 66 bales; stock, 30,755 bales; receipts of the week, 7,745 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,886 bales; sales, 1,400 bales.

BOSTON, April 29.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 23¾c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 450 bales; stock, 9,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 128 bales; coastwise, 2,115 bales; total, 2,243 bales; exports to Great Britain, 20 bales; sales, 1,200 sales.

MOBILE, Ala., April 29.—COTTON easier; Middling, 21¾c.@21⅞c.; receipts, 960 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 232 bales; stock, 51,135 bales; receipts of the week, 4,464 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,424 bales; sales, 4,900 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 21c.; receipts of the week, 245 bales; exports, coastwise, 237 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 526 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29.—Spirits TURPENTINE ½c. lower, at 38½c. RESIN steady and quiet; Pale, $1 50. COTTON quiet; sales Low Middling, 20½c.

CITY POINT, Va., April 29.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 220 bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 225 bales.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand ladies who are using Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, testify that it is indispensably important in housekeeping, and no feeling of security against robbers without it. Send for pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

[Advertisement.]

SECRETS WILL OUT.—It has at last leaked out that the whole mystery of the Pope's infallibility, whereby all things to him are made clear, is in his having ordered one of KNOX's infallible Spring hats from No. 212 Broadway.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	44
Halifax	N. E.	Cloudy	54
Portland	N. W.	Clear	61
Boston	N.	Clear	59
New-York	N.	Raining	52
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	49
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Raining	54
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	58
Richmond	S. E.	Raining	63
Charleston	S. S. E.	Clear	75
Savannah	W. S. W.	Clear	65
Augusta, Ga.	S. E.	Clear	74
Oswego	N.	Clear	40
Buffalo	N. E.	Clear	48
Pittsburg	N.	Cloudy	48
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	46
Louisville	N. E.	Cloudy	57
Mobile	E.	Raining	72
New-Orleans	S E.	Cloudy	71
Key West	E.	Clear	80
Havana	N. E.	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	April 30	New-York	London.
City of Brooklyn	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
England	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
America	April 30	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	April 30	New-York	Havre.

FOR BERMUDA.

Fah-kee	April 30	New-York	Bermuda.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 5:30 A. M. For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters [illegible] foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M. For Hayti, by the *Stars and Stripes*, at 12 M. For Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—J. Heisman, Louis Baner, J. McRoe, B. C. Scott, H. Lawrence, J. H. Goodrich, J. B. Kilburne, C. Staughton, Charles Cuthn, B. Steerafes, J. J. Merritt, H. W. Reed, R. L. Rogers, F. W. King, S. M. Wheeler, J. J. Klesson, Miss Taylor, Mrs. N. Dowd and child, and 25 in the steerage.

APRIL 29—*In steam-ship Virginia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Martyn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Miss Cherry, Miss E. Fagsley, Mrs. Breed, Mr. and Mrs. Woodlock, Miss Woodlock, Mr. and Mrs. Cherry, W. Cherry, R. Hudson, Wm. Hayes, C. A. Booth, W. Bates, Thos. G. Frith, N. B. Shaw, J. Smith, Mrs. Louisa Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Rapier, Master Rapier.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon rises. 5 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 32 | Gov. Island. 8 21 | Hell Gate.. 9 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, G. Mackenzie; England, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ship Horatio, Hardy, Anjier for orders, F. Hathaway.

Barks W. H. Jenkins, (Br.,) Hilton, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken; Jessie, (Br.,) Robinson, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Cheviot, (Br.,) Whitney, Kingston, Jam., J. Edmiston & Co.; Mary Celeste, Fowler, Mosehead City, J. H. Winchester; Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Caibarien, Brett, Son & Co.; Circassian, Banker, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; Emily Corner, (Br.,) Thompson, Kingston, Jam., Heney & Parker; Jabota, (Bras.,) Dupuy, Pernambuco; Lone Star, (Br.,) Kennedy, Cienfuegos, Boyd & Hincken; Constant, (Br.,) Pearce, Port-au-Prince, Moss & Ward; Morning Star, (Br.,) Crozier, Trieste, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Charlotte Brown, Robbins, Green Turtle-Bay, B. J. Wenberg; Volunteer, (Br.,) Petrus, Halifax, N. S., B. F. Small; Sam Walter, (Br.,) Blake, Hayti, G. F. Bailey; E. Closson, Gate, Humacoa, Miller & Houghton; Henry LeBlanc, (Br.,) Harris, Harbor Island, Boyd & Hincken; Carrie Douglass, (Br.,) Peters, Yarmouth, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; E. A. Conant, Brandtberg, Jacmel, Morrison & Bartow; M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Wilmington, E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; E. O. Curtis, Purvere, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool April 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 1,208 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks. April 19, lat. 47 10, lon. 31 [illegible], passed ship Nile, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York; 20th, lat. 46 03, lon. 35 29, passed one of the Anchor line of steamers, bound E.; 22d, lat. 42 55, lon. 43 33, passed ship Cultivator, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 41 29, lon. 47 58, passed bark Prateus, hence for Cronstadt; 25th, lat. 41 27, lon. 37 55, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 45, lon. 67 27, passed an unknown steamer, bound E.; 28th, lat. 40 23, lon. 71 59, at 3 A. M., passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool; same date, at — P. M., passed steam-ship Palmyra, hence for London.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 26, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 27, at 2 P. M., off Fryingpan Shoals, passed a U. S. steam revenue launch, bound to Savannah; April 28, at 6 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steam-ship Virgo, hence for Savannah; same date, 50 miles S. W. of Hatteras, schr. Lillie, bound N.

Steam-ship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston April 20, via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. April 21, lat. 27 50, lon. 90 20 passed brig Adele McLoon, from Galveston for Liverpool; 25th, passed bark Jas. Welsh, (Br.,) Matanzas, for New-York.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to E. W. Merritt.

U. S. monitor Sheffield, Boston, for Washington, D. C.

U. S. steamer Tryanna, Boch, Boston, for Washington, D. C.

H. M. frigate Aecona, (N. G.,) Capt. Baron Von Schleinitz, St. Thomas 12 ds. Mounts 24 guns, and has a complement of 390 officers and men.

Ship Bessie Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool 80 ds., with salt to St. John & Avery—vessel to Jas. Edminston & Co. Came the southern passage, and had calm the entire passage; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Czarina, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Nickels, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Lizzie Carr, for Boston. Had light winds and variable weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Venus, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davis, Newport, Eng., 39 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather first part, and rough latter part.

Bark Isaac Hall, Colcord, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and old iron to J. H. Winchester—vessel to Isaac Hall. Had variable weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mary E. Hinds, (of Boston,) Hinds, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Tucker and Lightbourne—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.; 28th, P. M., off Woodlands, in a squall from W. N. W., was struck by lightning, but received no damage. Sld. in co. with bark Waldo, for Falmouth for orders.

Brig George, (of Picton,) Graham, Guantaname 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had variable weather.

Brig Ida, (of St. John, N. B.,) Willingate, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Whitaker, Cotton, Shulee, N. S., with 400 pieces piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Fannie K. Shaw, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with very light winds and pleasant weather.

Schr. William H. Jones, Lines, Fernandina 7 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott & Co.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Hickey, Halse, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Storm Child, Ryan, Fox Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amanda, Rodgers, Kennebunk, with piling to J. Babcock.

Schr. Telegraph, Caswell, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Smith, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Perry, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Newregulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Pressy, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Chase, Gloucester.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Wright, Virginia.

Schr. Daniel S. Miller, Miller, Virginia.

Schr. Zicova, Tate, Elizabethport, for Salem, Mass.

Schr. Sunny South, Strong, Virginia.

Schr. Martha Jane, Hart, Brookhaven.

Schr. Eri, Dunn, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Julia, Nash, Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Briggs, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Norwalk.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Norwalk.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Norwich.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Norwich.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Jane, Nash, Westerly.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Loon, Wentworth, Providence.

Schr. Lucy, Sharp, Providence.

Schr. Lady Emma, Carroll, New-Haven.

Schr. Alexander Wiley, Avery, New-Haven.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Lawson, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Field, Petitt, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, New-Haven.

Schr. Susan McDivett, McDivett, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Candage, Gloucester.

Schr. Crystal Wave, Phinney, Salem, for Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships Oliver Cromwell, for London; Odessa, for Havre; barks Clara, for Antwerp; Johann Kepler, for Hamburg; Boomerang, for Glace Bay, C. B.; George Becker, for Gibraltar; brigs John H. Kennedy, for orders; Aquidneck, for Havana; schr. My Rover, for Charleston.

Below.

Brig Orient, (N. G.,) Kroger, from Rio Grande 76 ds., with hides and wool. (By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (N. G.,) Steenken, from Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, from London March 27, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 29.—Arr. steamer St. Louis, from New-Orleans; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; Frances Bourneuf, from Ardrossan.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—Arr. schr. E. D. Finney, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 29.—Arr. brig Martha, from Rio, in ballast.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Chesapeake, from Demerara.

Passed out—Brig Era, Wilmington; bark Firemaster, from Richmond.

An easterly gale prevails, and a fleet of vessels are coming in for a harbor.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 28.—Arr. brig Charles Heath, Machias, Providence; schrs. Harbinger and Louisa, Bangor, Providence; Harriet, (Br.,) St. Andrews, N. B., Providence; Bonny Ives, Ellsworth, Providence; Otronto and Volant, Ellsworth, New-York; Equal and Earl Washington, Rockland, New-York; J. P. Wallace, Gloucester, New-York; Ambassador, Machias, New-York; Union, Portland, New-York; George Kilborn, Rockport, Mass., New-York; E. Cowell, Bangor, South Norwalk; Com. Kearney, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., Yarmouth, Me.; Julia E. Garnage, Rockland, Charleston; Vandalia, Ellsworth, Norwich, Conn.

Sld. schr. Com. Kearney.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Arr. schr. Urania, Gloucester, Mass.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Cld. steamer El Cid, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored at Quarantine, bound out—Bark Sterling, for Honolulu.

Spoken, &c.

Isaac Hall—Bark, from Matanzas for New-York, April 27, off Cape May.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantaname, April 6, bark Wavelet, (Br.,) Britton, ldg., for New-York.

At Cienfuegos, April 18, barks Avondale, for [illegible], load for Europe; Carlton, unc.; San Domingo, unc.; Almoner, unc.; Mary Kellam, unc.; Hero, ldg., for Montreal; brigs Tangier, unc.; Helen, unc.; Galiat, unc., and about 15 schrs. ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—The steam-ship Erin, from New-York, arrived here at 8½ o'clock last evening, on the way to Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, April 29.—The steam-ship Holsatia, from New-York, arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning, on the way to Hamburg.

GLASGOW, April 29.—The steam-ship Acadia, from New-York for this port, was signalled off Moville late yesterday afternoon.

MOVILLE, April 29.—The steam-ship Europa, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived today.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The bark R. G. W. Dodge, Havana, for Smyrna, arrived at Fayal leaky, and will disch. cargo.

The bark Adam Kass, for Providence with a cargo of iron, has put into Falmouth, leaking.

AIR-LINE ROUTE.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company of Connecticut

ARE BEING ABSORBED AS RAPIDLY AS THE WANTS OF THE COMPANY REQUIRE. The line is located between New-Haven and Willimantic, is fifty-two miles in length, and forms the CONNECTING LINK IN THE AIR-LINE ROUTE between New-York and Boston, reducing the distance TWENTY-SEVEN MILES, and the time about one hour.

One-half of the Road will be completed and Trains running early in May; two-thirds of the total cost of the enterprise has already been expended; nearly three thousand men are engaged on the work, and before the close of the year it is expected the WHOLE LINE WILL BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

present an attractive investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupons attached.

This deservedly popular Security possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROMAN
SASHES, SCARFS, AND TIES
GENUINE GOODS,
OPEN TODAY
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

A Residence or Homestead
SECURED AT ONCE,
AND PAID FOR BY
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

The subscriber is authorized to take orders for the erection of first-class residences, costing from twenty to forty thousand dollars each, on any plan desired or selected by the purchaser.

The present offer is limited to five such residences, to approved parties, on some of the most desirable locations in Elizabeth, N. J., and to one that is nearly finished.

The prices to be the same as if NET CASH were paid, and for these payment will be taken in TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICIES, issued by the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Should I receive applications for several costing about eight or ten thousand dollars each, I can arrange the payment for them on the same plan.

Existing Endowment Policies in the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY may be used as cash for the full amount paid for and accumulated Dividends.

The advantages to a purchaser by this method of payment are, mainly, that he can pay for his residence by moderate payments, extending over a series of years, and should he die before all those payments are completed, the amount of the policy will complete them and leave the estate clear of incumbrance to his family.

Capitalists desiring to dispose of real estate in or out of New-York City, in a similar manner, can obtain all necessary information at this office.

No Endowment Policies will be accepted except those issued by companies that are "purely mutual" (both in theory and practice) or "purely stock."

Business of every description, connected with Life and Endowment Assurance, promptly attended to, and the BEST INTERESTS of our customers carefully protected.

JAS. A. RHODES,
GENERAL AGENT NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 157 BROADWAY.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
Real Bronzes, Musical Boxes,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
Fans, Opera-Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Alex. M. Hays & Co.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH.

DO YOU KEEP A DOG?
THEN
BEWARE OF THE
ECHINOCOCCUS!!

Read the STARTLING statement of Prof. VERRILL in this week's HEARTH AND HOME. Now ready, and sold by all respectable news-dealers at 7 cents.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
[illegible]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE BAZAAR OF THE SHELTERING ARMS—Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway and [illegible] Senor MORA, the distinguished organist and pianist; Mme. SALVOTTI, the eminent soprano, and other celebrated artists have kindly volunteered their services. The Concert will be given in the magnificent picture gallery of the Bazaar.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP, AND OTHER SKETCHES. By FRANCES BRET HARTE. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

We are glad to see these clever sketches collected and published in a form that enables the quality of the whole of them to be judged of together. There is merit in some of the number of a kind not to be found in the rest, and it is well that the intelligent public, who have heard of Mr. HARTE, now as writing one bright fragment and now another, should be placed in a position to determine precisely what his merits are, and to accord to them their just reward. It is a remarkable fact that although we have many magazines, we have very few good magazine writers of sketch or fiction. The right mixture of imagination and good taste, of crispness of style and harmony of thought, of humor and pathos, is much talked of, but seldom found. If we may believe some of the newspapers, there are hundreds of brilliant young men and women writing for the magazines who every month combine these qualities in the most Catholic manner. But we know in point of fact that there is much nonsense in this, and that the hyperbole that might have been absurd, even if lavished upon CHARLES LAMB or WASHINGTON IRVING, is not in reality applicable to the writers who make up the staple of most magazines. We know that a large part of this staple is to literature what amateur performances are to theatricals—things to look on with an amused and indulgent eye and in which to strive to see the germs of promise, but things that by no means warrant the extravagant praise so often bestowed upon them, and which has grown of late to such excess as almost to threaten to change the meanings of words. Now, Mr. BRET HARTE has the attributes that are so often erroneously imputed to many others. He has humor, pathos, imagination, a sententious yet picturesque style, and he has what is better than all a manifestly good heart. His sketches are therefore attractive and they are also instructive; the latter not only because of a keen knowledge of human nature, but because that knowledge is accompanied by graphic and truthful pictures of early Californian life such as are seldom to be met with. This life was different from any other perhaps ever led by man; its experience is hardly likely to be repeated; and hence the preservation in sketches like those before us of its most salient episodes is a boon to appreciate and be grateful for. Mr. HARTE's generosity of nature is shown in the *naïve* steadfastness with which he ranges himself on the side of those whom the world agrees to persecute or to despise, even when such suffering or obloquy are what we are accustomed to think justified by the moral nature of things. The tenderness with which he deals with the female outcasts of his stories—and as he describes early California life the sketches naturally contain several of the stamp—is the best illustration of this; but even his gamblers and thieves have something redeeming about them, are not totally and irretrievably bad, do something noble or atoning in critical junctures that makes the heart melt and the soul feel shame for perchance judging these poor fellow-creatures so harshly. Mr. HARTE is no apologist for crime, but he is an apologist for the criminal. He makes allowance for circumstances, for the lack of education and training, and the wholesome attritions which so often make dark and malefic natures that might, under happier circumstances, have been only a little lower than the angels, and which by heaven's mercy may hereafter be so in the future. Teaching these lessons with a tenderness that is abundant, yet singularly chastened and self-restrained, Mr. HARTE mingles them with a quick eye for the ludicrous, and a felicity of expression in describing it that will give him in due time high rank as a humorist. We rejoice heartily in his deserved success, and hope he will continue to do himself and his country credit by the production of literary wares, the native supply of which is far more limited than could be wished.

ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN LAW. By THOMAS W. POWELL. Philadelphia. T. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

This work is purely elementary, being meant, as the author says, as a first book for those who purpose to make its subject a study. To embody in a single volume of moderate size even an outline of the law is an arduous task. It is undoubtedly more difficult in performing it to decide what to leave out than what to put in; or, as Mr. POWELL suggests, it is easier to make two volumes of such a treatise than one. In arranging his analysis the author follows BLACKSTONE—who in turn followed Lord HALE in his preface to *Rolle's Abridgment*—but hopes that he has made some decided improvements. BLACKSTONE divides his subject into Rights of Persons, Rights of Things, Private Wrongs and Public Wrongs. Mr. POWELL arranges it under the headings of Public, Private, Civil and Criminal Law—a division of law which is considered to be in its natural order. Full and judicious advice is given to students in the preface respecting co-ordinate and subsequent studies, and two selections for the law libraries of beginners are also afforded. The work seems to be on the whole well adapted to its purpose, and we believe there can be no doubt that it is from the pen of a good lawyer, a conscientious instructor and an able writer.

MEMOIRS OF SAMUEL PEPYS, ESQ., F. R. S. Comprising his Diary from 1659 to 1669, and a Selection from his Private Correspondence. Edited by RICHARD LORD BRAYBROOKE. With a short Introduction and Memoir by JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A. A Verbatim Reprint of the Original Edition. London: FREDERICK WARNE & CO. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.

This is a capital reference edition of a book that ought to be in every library. None can tell, until they have tasted them, the copious springs of quaint humor, whimsical anecdote and historical data of every sort supplied in this chronicle, and which run over ten of the most interesting years in English annals. To read an account of the Great Fire of London of 1666, as minute as if the event occurred yesterday and we had its description in this morning's paper, is a rare privilege, and it is one confessed in numberless instances by the industrious pen of a writer who better deserves the modern scribbler's epithet of "gossipy," than, with the exception, perhaps, of BOSWELL, does any annalist whose work has come down to us. PEPYS was—as one of his editors tells us—"a great virtuoso in collections of English history, both by land and sea, much relating to the Admiralty and maritime affairs. He gathered very much from records in the Tower, had many fine models and new inventions of ships, and historical paintings of them; had many books of mathematics and other sciences; many very costly curiosities relating to the City of London, as views, maps, palaces, churches, coronations, funerals, mayoralties, habits, heads of all our famous men, drawn as well as painted, the most complete collection of anything of its kind. He was a man whose free and generous spirit appeared in his pen and his ingenious [illegible] at his finger's end." PEPYS knew [illegible] not only of naval affairs, but of music, architecture, painting and sculpture, and at one time was President of the Royal Society. He early entered public life as a clerk in the Exchequer, and afterward, through the interest of the Earl of SANDWICH, he became Clerk of the Acts. He subsequently sat in Parliament and held other offices of trust, among which was that of Surveyor-General of the Victualling Department and a Baron of the Cinque Ports. Much liked, in spite of his feminine love of tattle and other eccentricities, PEPYS was familiar with nearly all the celebrities of his time, and it is the freedom and garrulity, in truth, with which he speaks of these personages that constitutes a great charm of his *Diary*. We counsel those who have never read it straightway to repair the omission. Those already familiar with its racy pages will need no hint to avail themselves of the opportunity to continue their acquaintance with them.

PARIS BY SUN-LIGHT AND GAS-LIGHT. A Work Descriptive of the Mysteries and Miseries, the Virtues, the Vices, the Splendors and the Crimes of the City of Paris. By JAMES D. MCCABE, Jr., author of the "Aid-de-Camp," &c. Illustrated with over 150 fine Engravings. Philadelphia: The National Publishing Company.

The suspicion which the sub-title of this volume tends to excite is to some extent warranted by its contents. These consist very much of what is to be found in the guide-books, not badly put together indeed, but otherwise with little claim to any especial praise. Readers who may wish to know about the hotels, theaters, palaces, gardens, churches and other notable things about Paris may find tolerable descriptions of them in Mr. MCCABE's book, and a great many good pictures to assist in the realization. The dates and figures in general appear to be accurate, and there is a comprehensiveness about the work that gives it a certain value. To any particular originality of form or treatment, however, or any novelty of suggestion the author can apparently lay no claim. The book looks like one that will sell well and in this, which was probably the chief design of its preparation, bids fair to be successful.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA. Hindoo Origin of Hebrew and Christian Revelation. From the French of LOUIS JACOLLIOT. New-York: CARLETON, Publisher.

This book will commend itself neither to the taste nor to the affections of cultivated and intelligent people. Its style is inflated, dogmatic, and often absurd; its assertions are not sustained by logical argument, nor by the citation of authorities. The author endeavors to prove that the Hebrew and Christian revelations have a common origin in India among the Hindoo mythologies, which many of his fellow-laborers, in undermining Christianity, have asserted before. He does not hesitate to proclaim his hatred for the Bible, and to denounce it as a fable which has been stolen. Of course candid judgment is not to be expected from such an author, and we do not find it in the volume.

The Career of the Christ-Idea in History, is a volume written from the same stand-point, by HUDSON TUTTLE, and published by ADAMS & CO., of Boston. This book, however, is marked by calm and philosophical discussion, instead of the impassioned and stilted utterances of the French writer. Both of them are intended to subvert or weaken the Christian faith, and cannot be otherwise than injurious in their influence upon the majority of readers; the latter more so than the former, for while many will only smile at M. JACOLLIOT's inflated periods, the calm and dignified style of Mr. TUTTLE will induce them to listen to his plausible arguments with attention.

CROWNED AND DISCROWNED; OR, THE REBEL KING AND THE PROPHET OF RAMAH. By Rev. S. W. CULVER, A. M., with an introduction by Rev. G. W. EATON, D. D. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

The life of Saul, the King of Israel, is in this volume made to do duty as an illustration of various moral and religious truths. Some of the lessons are naturally derived from the biography, others are forced. Parts of the work are well written, but it is sadly marred by a narrow and sectarian spirit which pervades the whole volume.

THE CHURCH IDEA: An Essay Toward Unity. By WILLIAM REED HUNTINGTON. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & CO.

Mr. HUNTINGTON is a brother of the newly-elected Bishop of the Diocese of Northern New-York, and has recently received a call to St. Mark's Church, in this City. His views upon the Church idea of unity will have weight and interest to many in and out of the Episcopal communion. His idea of a perfect Church is embraced in these characteristics: Visibility, the indwelling of the spirit of the Lord, unity, and capability of perpetual renewal. This idea has never yet been realized; it has been exaggerated in Romanism, diminished in Puritanism, and distorted in Liberalism. It is to receive its realization, according to Dr. HUNTINGTON, in the perfect development of the Anglican principle in America. This principle embraces a belief in the Scriptures as the word of God, the primitive creeds as the rule of faith, in the two sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and in the Episcopate as the keystone of governmental unity.

In other words, when all Churches become Episcopal in government and Anglican in creed, the Church idea will be realized and unity established. Judging from the signs of the times, the longings for Church unity do not stretch in this direction.

MACHINERY AND PROCESSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND APPARATUS OF THE EXACT SCIENCES. By F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., United States Commissioner, &c. New-York: VAN NOSTRAND.

The reviewer of this work feels somewhat at a loss to convey to the public any adequate idea of its scope and contents. Perhaps the quotation of the opening paragraphs will best illustrate this difficulty:

"The Commission of the United States to the Universal Exposition of 1867, in the distribution of its labors, allotted to a Committee the duty of reporting upon the new inventions in the useful arts presented in this great industrial display. The language of the resolution appointing this Committee assigned no other limit to the field of inquiry which they were instructed or at least authorized to occupy, but that which was imposed by the extent of the Exposition itself. Whatever of novelty there might be found in any branch of industry, whether in respect to the processes employed or to the instruments or implements used in conducting them, would constitute apparently a legitimate subject for their investigation.

This seemingly very comprehensive task was, however, essentially reduced by the appointment of other committees specially charged with the examination of large departments of industry, such as railroad engineering, steam engineering, metallurgy, the chemical arts, implements, machines and tools, &c., &c.; all of which may be considered as having been thus withdrawn from the attention of the Committee on Inventions. The field remained nevertheless sufficiently extensive; too extensive indeed to be properly explored by a few individuals, if every object presenting some feature of novelty which the Exposition embraced should be considered on that account to be entitled to their attention. In fact, with such a view of their duties, they would have found their material exhaustless, and it would have been impossible to assign a term to their labors. So vast was the variety of interesting objects, and so wonderful the diversity of industrial operations, which a common impulse had swept together into that single spot from every quarter of the civilized world, that the visitor, in endeavoring to make his way through the maze, found himself continually bewildered; and no one could leave it, after having devoted days and even weeks to its study, without feeling how imperfect had been his survey, and how inadequate a knowledge he had been able to gather of the great whole."

In the preface it is further stated: "Some members of the Committee preferred to direct their attention to the study of special subjects, and the general duties imposed on the Committee devolved, at length, upon the present reporter alone. This statement is felt to be necessary in explanation, or rather, perhaps, in justification, of an attempt on the part of the reporter to execute a task not willingly assumed by him, and which he found no encouragement to undertake in the consciousness of special qualification."

The author's modest unconsciousness of special qualification is perhaps natural; but the reader of the work, first incredulous that *any* single individual should be able to go over such a range of topics and objects in any other than the most superficial manner, will be amazed in the end by the thoroughness with which each one is described and treated and by the familiarity which the writer displays not only with every branch of science involved but with every detail of mechanism; if he be not indeed tempted to exclaim that there could be but *one* person specially qualified for such a task, and that one the many-sided President of Columbia College.

In so voluminous a work and amid such a multitude of interesting subjects it is hard to discriminate the most noteworthy, but in examining whatever branch of mechanical or industrial art, we find not only lucid description and thorough explanation of whatever novelty the "Exposition" presented, but also an account of the origin and history of the invention or mechanism or apparatus. The printer (e. g.,) will find all the varieties of the printing press, and the new inventions for type-setting and distributing, treated with the familiarity and mastery of one who has himself handled the type and "invented" presses. The photographer sees the process of his art described by one who was among the first in this country to apply the invention of DAGUERRE; and the expert in microscopy recognizes in the pages devoted to his instrument the pen of a man who is himself one of the ablest and most experienced observers of the "infiniment petit." In the chapter devoted to "motors" there will similarly be found not only all kinds of heat engines thoroughly described, but likewise a condensed statement of the main facts in the theory of heat. It is impossible, however, in limited space, to specify all of the most interesting matters treated in the work. We doubt whether any European monograph on the Paris Exposition can surpass this product of the observation and energy of our "American Commissioner."

—The April *North American Review* has several articles of considerable merit, although the opinions expressed in some of them will provoke considerable dissent. The first number, "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism," is rather disappointing. It is brief and incomplete, and reads as if it had been composed after too hasty a survey of the ground. Of course from the material point of view Spiritualism has not a leg to stand on. We are not aware that the enlightened among its advocates—and they are many in number—ever claimed that the truth or probability of Spiritualism was demonstrable on scientific grounds. What such advocates primarily urge is that the phenomena are at least ascribable to some unknown cause—that they are not susceptible of explanation through any established process. Dr. HAMMOND scouts Spiritualism *in toto*, because, if we understand him, it is theoretically and practically inconsistent with his confessedly wide physical and physiological knowledge. If the claims of Spiritualism to belief rested solely upon the assumption that it was consistent with such knowledge, Dr. HAMMOND's conclusions would be apparently unanswerable. But he admits that even now "the physiology of the nervous system is by no means even tolerably understood;" and perhaps there may be other things related to what we call Spiritualism as yet imperfectly understood, and which in time will throw light upon what is now obscure. Dr. HAMMOND declares on page 258, that "no medium has ever yet been lifted into the air by spirits, no one has ever read unknown writing through a closed envelope; no one has ever lifted tables or chairs but by material agencies; no one has ever been tied or untied by spirits; no one has ever heard the knock of a spirit, and no one has ever spoken through the power of a spirit other than his own." Perhaps this is all true; and doubtless, by ordinary rules, the preponderance of evidence shows it to be so; yet, gentlemen celebrated for their scientific attainments, and whose word Dr. HAMMOND would hardly care to challenge, explicitly declare that they have themselves seen these things done, whether by spirits or not, which he declares impossible, and done with no visible or practicable human agency. It is true that Dr. HAMMOND states elsewhere that "the perfection to which this art (sleight-of-hand) is carried by accomplished performers is really remarkable, and is much more wonderful than would be real visitations of spirits." We fancy there are people who are familiar with the tricks of the East Indian jugglers—who are recognized as the best in the world, and also with the phenomena of Spiritualism—who would join issue with Dr. HAMMOND on this point of comparative marvelousness. Spiritualism may be a monstrous delusion, and very likely it will be proved to be so, but so far the proof is hardly conclusive. Dr. HAMMOND's arguments that Spiritualism is a delusion—first, because it is inconsistent with known science, and second, because he has not seen phenomena that many credible witnesses declare they have seen—can hardly be called complete even by the firmest of skeptic. "Darwinism in Germany" is a careful and elaborate paper, by Mr. C. L. BRACE. "The Legal-tender Act" is a strong and bitter attack upon that measure and all who were instrumental in passing it, and is especially severe on Mr. SPAULDING. It is by Mr. HENRY BROOKS ADAMS. "Poverty and Public Charity" is a useful contribution that gives gratifying statistics to illustrate progressive improvement, and is the work of Mr. F. B. SANBORN. "The Norman Conquest of England," a review of Mr. FREEMAN's book, follows, and this in time is succeeded by a review of TENOT's "Coup d'Etat." "The Prospects of the Political Art" is a scholarly and searching article, which shows uncommon capacity for comprehensive generalization, and which, moreover, for close thought and lucid analysis, is not often surpassed by even the best of our periodic literature. It is by E. L. GODKIN, editor of that excellent weekly, the *Nation*. The remaining contents of the *North American* are of customary average quality.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF SPAIN.

The Truth About the Recent Fatal Duel—What Led to It and the Results—Henri de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier—The Montpensiers and the Revolution—Prim and the Duke—Trouble in Prospect.

From a Special Correspondent.

LISBON, Friday, April 8, 1870.

As various reports of the recent fatal duel at Madrid, and of the circumstances that led to and attended it, which have received more or less currency in the United States, are prejudiced, one-sided and calculated to leave a false impression on the public mind, it is but right that the whole truth should be made known, in justice to the living as well as to the dead. And now that the first excitement has passed away the moment appears opportune for correcting many errors of fact.

HENRI DE BOURBON.

The late HENRI DE BOURBON, or, more properly, DON ENRIQUE, as he was known in Spain, was about a year and a half older than the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. They were partly educated together at Paris, and during that time, and, indeed, up to a recent period, he was the recipient of constant favors, not only from LOUIS PHILIPPE in his lifetime, but from his sons subsequently, and especially from the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. His moral and mental organization was unfortunately the opposite of good, and his course of life tended rather to aggravate than to correct palpable defects of character. Erratic, violent, and without fixed principles, he became naturally, in disturbed times, an element of faction, and often a willing emissary of mischief and vengeance. Cast off by his own family and publicly degraded in 1867 from his rank of Infante of Spain, he may be said to have lived as an adventurer at Paris, having neither private fortune nor even moderate competence. His little patrimony had long been squandered, and he was practically one of those dependents upon fortune who courted her smiles by exceedingly questionable means. A Quixotic sort of ambition, stimulated by interest, led him to attempt to play a small rôle in the revolutionary drama wherein ISABELLA II. had been dethroned and driven from her native soil. But being destitute of moral or political influence in Spain, and unknown outside of it, he could only be, what it is sad to say he really was, an easy instrument in the hands of others for malice, resentment and wrong. From the very day that the Duke DE MONTPENSIER was proposed in connection with the Spanish throne, HENRI DE BOURBON sought the "bad eminence" of being his most bitter and implacable enemy; now serving the Carlists, then the expelled Queen, but always the persecuting animosity of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who, secretly and otherwise, has devoted his great influence and resources to prevent the elevation of a son of the House of Orleans at any cost. For twenty years that family has been the skeleton at the feast of NAPOLEON, and today its mere name makes him tremble upon a usurped and uncertain throne.

THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER'S ENEMIES.

During the last eighteen months a certain class of journals in France and Spain, with feeble echoes elsewhere, have habitually vilified the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. Pamphlets and libels have been spread far and wide to misrepresent and injure him, mostly "inspired" by the same Imperial person and paid for from the same purse, though the Ex-Queen ISABELLA has had her full share in these scandalous proceedings. In the Winter of 1868, HENRI DE BOURBON was instigated to make a scurrilous publication over his own signature, intended, doubtless, by those who set him on, to provoke a challenge from the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and thus to put his life in jeopardy. They cared nothing for that of him who, blinded by ingratitude and envy, was the convenient tool of their vile passions. Though stung and vexed by this outrage, the Duke determined to pass it by. That decision only encouraged a renewal of the calumnies, and invited the most unworthy suspicions and charges. A licentious Press raved with augmented fury, and malignant enemies audaciously imputed pusillanimity as a motive for not at once publicly resenting these gross affronts. It should be remembered that public sentiment in Spain still sanctions the duel, and in a certain sense may be said to demand it of those who occupy conspicuous social or political positions. This vindictive warfare continued with more intensity, as the chances of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER for the Crown were supposed to improve.

WHAT PROVOKED THE CHALLENGE.

A few months ago HENRI DI BOURBON drifted to Madrid, and assumed the garb of an extreme Republican. It so happened that the Duke DE MONTPENSIER was also called there. No sooner was his arrival known than the walls were covered with offensive placards,; and not content with that publicity, HENRI DE BOURBON inclosed one to the Duke, declaring himself its responsible author. According to the accepted usage in Spain, there could be but one answer to this willful and insulting provocation. The alternatives presented were a direct demand for reparation or public disgrace. However much we may condemn and deplore such a result, the fact must be taken as it exists. A challenge was promptly sent by the Duke, and then HENRI DE BOURBON discovered that those who had used him for their own base designs, were unwilling to take that responsibility before the world. Men of rank among the Carlists and other opponents of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER refused to be his seconds, and in that extremity he applied to Gen. SICKLES, who of course declined. Abandoned on all hands, he then appealed to a Republican member of the Cortes, who, under an impulse of chivalric feeling, consented to attend him, accompanied by another friend. It is well known that M. MERCIER, the French Ambassador, had tendered his services, believing, of course, that he could make no more grateful offering of his devotion to the Emperor; but it was deemed most prudent not to accept them in that capacity, from an apprehension of the political effect in and out of Spain.

THE DUEL AND ITS RESULT.

On the ground, all the advantages and chances fell to the lot or were on the side of HENRI DE BOURBON. He was of small stature, expert as a shot, cool, determined and desperate. On the other hand, the Duke is a man of unusual size, very short-sighted, without any experience in the use of arms and with tastes wholly averse to such practices. A last effort was made by the friends of the Duke to avoid the shedding of blood, by opening the door for explanation, but the suggestion was even rudely rejected, and then it became evident that one or other would probably fall. Differing from duels in this country, when "the code" was still recognized, the combatants did not fire together within certain words, but drew lots and fired alternately. Fate again favored HENRI DE BOURBON, for he had the first fire throughout, and aimed so long and well at his mark that the second ball passed through the hair of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, who escaped death as if by a miracle. The Duke fired at random, without even taking aim, and the mortal shot was admitted an accident by all the witnesses. Forced into a sad, false position, no man could have borne himself better than the Duke did on the field. He went there by a sort of coercion of public opinion, and exposed his life with a rare bravery. When made aware of the painful result, his moral nature recoiled at the calamity, and he withdrew filled with sorrow and regret. Every spectator on that solemn occasion was touched by his manly bearing and behavior, and none more so than his political adversaries who had stood by the side of his opponent. At Madrid, a feeling of genuine and generous sympathy for the Duke was almost universal, except among a small class, whose partisan violence has depraved better instincts. In the investigation before the Military Court, the Duke refused to avail himself of any technical pretext to evade responsibility before the law, but promptly confessed the act and the circumstances connected with it. These and other reasons have drawn to him the good opinion of Europe—even of England, where the duel is no longer tolerated.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The secret history of the Spanish revolution is but imperfectly understood, and the principal actors in it, who are now figuring on the public stage, have yet to be drawn in their true colors and character. It was long evident to all discerning minds that the crisis which culminated in 1868 by the flight of the Queen, was inevitable sooner or later, and that it might be precipitated by a slight cause. When the rule of ISABELLA II. had passed all limits of forbearance, and her private life emulated the license of an intolerable despotism and bigotry, exceeding in some of its features the worst period of PHILIP II., the Duchess DE MONTPENSIER, then in an extremely delicate state of health, went from Seville to Madrid, in order to remonstrate against the policy and conduct of her sister, and to represent the dangers to which the Kingdom and her person would be exposed by continuing in the same course. The Duchess was received coldly, rebuked and sent back in discredit. So that when GONZALES BRAVO—the name is a type of the man—who had been noted for his previous hostility to ISABELLA II., was called to power, one of his first acts was to order the MONTPENSIERS into harsh exile, without other notice than a summary command to depart immediately on board a ship of war, under sealed instructions. That despotic order was the last ounce which broke the camel's back; which called the people, the army and the navy to make common cause; which led to the battle of Alcolea, and which ended in the expulsion of the last of the BOURBONS. The main events since then form a part of the history of these times, which is still much obscured by prejudice and passion. But the day is not distant when they will be laid bare, and when the men who have betrayed the revolution in the interest of selfishness will be exhibited in all their "naked deformity."

THE PRESENT MILITARY DESPOTISM.

It is useless to speculate about the future political condition of Spain, for there is no law of probability by which it may be determined. The military despotism which now exists in the worst form must be soon exhausted, and may be overthrown by an outraged and deceived people. PRIM is now repeating the obnoxious system that he was the loudest to denounce when administered by the higher qualities of NARVAEZ. Without a single element of statesmanship to guide him, or a nobler aspiration than the possession of power, he has brought the nation to that terrible pass which makes even the discarded dynasty respectable by contrast. Rome in its decline, when the Empire was put up at auction by a venal soldiery, furnishes the only parallel to the present degradation and ruin of Spain.

SPAIN AS A REPUBLIC.

Spain is not prepared for a Republic, because there is no basis of popular education or solid conviction to build upon. Any such expectation must prove a delusion in a country where distribution of property and agrarianism in general are regarded as necessary conditions of free government. The brilliant rhetoric and studied periods of CASTELLAR cannot lift up a people steeped in ignorance and superstition to the height of appreciating liberty restrained by law. They know as little about such a government as that famous orator does about the practical working out of the fancies of his own fertile imagination. His Republic exists in the clouds, if at all. A nation cannot swing from one extreme to another, after ages of habit, with any hope of success or stability. Even under our beneficent system, costly experience has clearly taught what harm false education may do. It will be fortunate for Spain if she can pass from the present military rule to a constitutional government, directed by able and upright minds, having the prosperity and honor of the nation at heart, and calculated to inspire that confidence abroad which revolutionary adventurers like PRIM can never hope to command. Then there may be a chance for redemption. But while the bayonet is at the throat of the people, disorder and resistance are inevitable.

THE DUKE AND HIS PROSPECTS.

The Duke DE MONTPENSIER may or may not be chosen ruler of Spain. He would long ago have been seated on the throne, had he consented to sacrifice cherished principles, or to accept the venal conditions which PRIM and his adherents demanded for themselves. But he declined absolutely, and the mournful spectacle has been witnessed of the crown worn by CHARLES V. being hawked about Europe, seeking some head unworthy enough to take it on such terms, and rejected even by a foreign school-boy!

Like all the house of Orleans, the Duke DE MONTPENSIER is a warm friend and admirer of the United States. When Spain had the folly to shape her course after the example of England and France, and to give aid and comfort to the Rebellion, there was a time that a rupture of relations was quite threatening. Being informed of the state of facts, the Duke hurried to Madrid, and by dint of personal influence succeeded in inducing the Government to modify its policy, so that the difficulty was settled, and better dispositions toward the United States were substituted from that time forward. The Duke is in the full vigor of manhood, of strong constitution, an enlightened and liberal statesman, exemplary and pure in all the relations of life, and in full sympathy with the progress of this age. With habits of great regularity in his personal affairs, and a superior faculty for organization, he would seem to be pointed out for the difficult, probably thankless, and even dangerous task, of bringing something like order out of the chaos in Spain, and of reviving the public credit, which has fallen so low from prodigality and corruption. He would have the cordial support of the liberal mind throughout Europe, where his private worth is known, and his large capacity is valued. The hearty sympathy of our people could not be doubted, for the regeneration of Spain and her ultimate elevation to the high plane of free institutions, are objects worthy to attract and insure it. Neither would it be forgotten to him that during our time of trial, the Count DE PARIS and the Duke DE CHARTRES (his nephews) were enrolled among our volunteers; that the Prince DE JOINVILLE (his brother) was one of the most active and efficient advocates of the cause of the Union in Europe, and that his son served in our Naval Academy, and that the whole family were as faithful to the traditional friendship of LOUIS PHILIPPE, as LOUIS NAPOLEON was inimical and false from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Easter Holidays—Good Friday's Observance—Social Topics—Contagious Diseases Act—The Condition of English Wives—The Budget—Musical and Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holidays; all the schools are closed; all but the most necessary work is suspended for four days—from Thursday night to Tuesday morning. Yesterday was Good Friday; and it being a solemn fast of the Church—a day of mourning throughout Christendom—the English naturally kept it as a festal holiday. The shops were shut more generally than on Sunday; only the drinking-houses, tobacconists, &c., keeping open. London emptied itself into the country and the country came into town. The theaters were all closed except four for sacred concerts. There was a sacred concert at the Holborn Circus. The music halls were all closed. There was not even a sacred ballet at the Alhambra. But they made up for it at the Crystal Palace, where there were 47,547 visitors. Two hundred and fifty railway trains, and some very long and very full ones, took out the pleasure-seeking Londoners to the sunny heights of Sydenham. There were excursion trains from all quarters besides. The immense multitude started early and went as fast as the trains could carry them; and a great variety of more or less sacred entertainments was provided for them—a grand sacred concert, Howe & Cushing's American Circus, the Aztecs, learned dogs, three-legged horse, illumination of St. Peter's, band of the Royal Artillery. It being a fast day, an extraordinary quantity of provisions was supplied, and extra refreshment bars opened. There were selections from the "Messiah" of HANDEL, and the "Stabat Mater" of ROSSINI, and comic songs by the Circus clowns, and ground and lofty tumbling. Twenty thousand people joined in singing "Old Hundred," and the performing monkeys were greeted with roars of laughter. At 2½, a hundred fountains leaped into the sunshine and filled the beautiful grounds with diamonds and rainbows; some of these fountains are very fine, throwing thin jets more than a hundred feet high; and in the midst of their beauty and sublimity the great circus tent was pitched, the circus band was noisily playing and a dozen gaudily-dressed negroes were riding about on dromedaries. Can you imagine the "Cujus Animam," the "*Inflammatus*," the "*Quis est Homo*," with these surroundings! Such is life on Good Friday at the Crystal Palace. For the rest, people kept the day by making excursions in vans and every sort of vehicle, and by rail and river. They thronged the parks, rowed in boats and rode on donkeys. At the agricultural hall there were foot-races and wrestling matches. The Land and Labor League held a public meeting in Trafalgar-square, where one of the speakers said: "Every penny taken for rent is robbery. Landlords are not only thieves, but murderers. They are the criminal classes. The landlords have no more right to the earth on which we tread than they have to the air we breathe."

GOOD FRIDAY'S OBSERVANCE.

Returning from the Crystal Palace, and passing through Leicester-square, which is in a certain sense the "gayest" region of the metropolis, I saw some people entering a Roman Catholic Chapel, and entered with them to see how they kept Good Friday. The large and handsome chapel was in deep mourning. The whole space behind the high altar was hung with black. Statues and pictures were shrouded. The tabernacles were empty, the doors open, the lamps, which burn night and day before them all the rest of the year, were now extinguished. Candles were burning before a tomb in which lay a full-size figure of the dead Christ; a procession, with lighted candles, passed round the church, making the "Stations of the Cross," while the meditations were recited from the pulpit, and at each station the prayers and responses said, and a verse of a hymn sung by choir and congregation. At the end of the stations they knelt before the tomb, and then priests and people, the white-bonneted Sisters of Charity, and girls with long blonde hair looking like pictures of the Magdalen, devoutly kissed the feet of a Crucifix. Such are the contrasts of this curious town, and such the strange inconsistencies of English life and manners.

A writer in today's *Telegraph*, who has gone to Brighton to do the Easter-Monday volunteer's review, says:

"Pending the mustering of the corps *en masse*, large numbers of riflemen in mufti and much larger numbers of pleasure-seeking strangers, have flocked down to the queen of watering-places and given to the day which, in Catholic countries, wears an aspect of solemn and awful gloom, the gayest and most jovial aspect. We are a very curious people. On Sundays, all through the year, we profess to have 'the miserables,' and to mourn, as it were, in sackcloth and ashes; yet on Good Friday, when, of all days out of the three hundred and sixty-five, we should be grave and solemn, the vast majority of the people seem bent on enjoying themselves in the most hilarious manner."

But this seems to be one of the protests of Protestantism. An English writer of 1631 says the Anglican is "an antipos to all Church government; when she feasts, he fasts; when she fasts, he feasts; Good Friday is his Shrove Tuesday, he commends this carnal caveat to his family: eat flesh upon days prohibited; it is good against Popery." High Churchmen and Ritualists are trying to restore the ancient manners, but the Orangemen and Puritans are quite as zealous in the other direction. I know one London hotel that served only fish and eggs at its *table d'hote* for yesterday's dinner, but I doubt that there were many such.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

In the dull seasons, or the "silly seasons," when the wisdom of Parliament is not enlightening the nation, the newspapers start social topics for discussion, or they start up of their own accord. Some time ago a staid ladies' and family magazine startled us with a correspondence and controversy on the propriety of corporal punishment for young ladies from fifteen to twenty years old; some mothers and teachers strongly recommending spanking, and some preferring the taws, a sort of leathern cat-o'-nine tails, and some the cane or birch properly and soundly applied. The correspondence on this subject, which began months ago, is still kept up with interest, and is so voluminous as to require the publishers to issue a supplement to contain it.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The discussion on the Contagious Diseases act is zealously kept up; but few journals care to deal with the ugly subject, so the ladies who have taken it in hand are getting as many as possible to sign petitions to Parliament for the repeal of the law, and remonstrances against its further extension. Unpleasant as the subject is, it crops up everywhere, and irrepressible ladies write, lecture and converse upon it, as if the law were the greatest possible outrage. My answer to them is very brief. "There is a great physical evil, and Parliament, at the urgent request of some of the ablest physicians in the country, has provided what is supposed to be a remedy. You object to this—but have you a better one, or any one to propose instead of it?" And to this question I have got no answer, but that the remedy of the law is worse than the disease. I can only say—"the willful spread of contagion is a crime, and an evil which involves the innocent as well as the guilty. There should be a punishment for crime and a remedy for evil. What do you propose?" The time is not distant when the American Legislatures will be obliged to take this question into serious consideration.

CONDITION OF ENGLISH WIVES.

The *Telegraph* has started for the Easter vacation a discussion of the condition of English wives, whose husbands prefer business, clubs, or other society to what they have at home. Every London club means a few scores of neglected ladies of the higher classes, just as every ale-house signifies a certain number of neglected families in the lower. But the remedy is not probably to be found by writing complaints to the *Daily Telegraph*. In respect to husbands you may apply the maxim of FOURIER: "Attractions are proportional to destinies." If women can make home pleasanter than the club or ale-house, their difficulty will soon be at an end. And the home, I think, in any case, must have some variety in its attractiveness. I am sure that I have seen very many clever and excellent people a little bored with each other. Adam and Eve in Paradise were not always together; and, as far as I can judge by observation, the happiness and permanence of marriages are promoted by the necessities of business, &c., which keep husband and wives apart.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget which Mr. LOWE has given the nation for its Easter pudding is a great success—surplus of over four millions, a penny off the income tax, half the sugar duties removed, and half the postage from books and newspapers. Newspaper stamps are done with, and the *Times*, with its two heavy sheets, goes for a half-penny. The reduction of the duty on sugar will benefit the large dealers and the large consumers, unless the trade takes the opportunity to charge reasonable prices, for sugar is now sold by the grocers at or under cost. They made it a matter of competition and attraction, and the only profit is by adulteration, as with sand and salt, and by selling in packets done up in cheap, coarse paper, which goes into the weight. The poor buy quarter of a pound packets for a penny, and in that way can scarcely benefit much by the lowered duty which reduces the price half-penny in a pound. Cheap sugar will help, also, the brewers and distillers, who use it largely instead of malt. It is a popular Budget with the rich and commercial classes. It diminishes the taxation of the rich—it is not of much direct benefit to the poor. The hope is expressed that the growing commercial prosperity which the revenue indicates "may be the means of diminishing the pauperism and suffering which form now the darkest cloud on the political horizon." But the effect of such prosperity heretofore has not been to equalize fortunes, but the reverse. During the time that England has doubled the aggregate of her wealth, the condition of the great masses of the people has shown very little improvement. Many rich men have become ten times richer, but those who have made their incomes work as hard as ever and live as poorly. The percentage of pauperism and crime does not diminish—does the aggregate amount of happiness increase? There are more people who can pay two thousand dollars for an opera-box. Poor Mme. RACHEL could do that; but the poor-houses are still more enlarged and are still crowded.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

To-night Drury Lane opens as an Opera-house with VERDI's "Rigoletto," and the Covent Garden gives "Il Flauto Magico." Next week the contest begins in earnest. The season of French plays begins on Wednesday night at the Princess; M. HERVE on Monday brings out his "Little Faust" at the Lyceum; "Frou Frou" is to be played in translation at the St. James and the Olympic. There are also several new burlesques for the Spring season, which promises to be one of remarkable gayety as well as of recovering prosperity. Confidence is so far restored that people are looking for an expansion of speculation, plenty of money, great prizes to the fortunate, and, in the dim vista, disastrous failures as usual. Will the social machine run steady, or must it have these exciting and comfortless oscillations to the end? The car of Progress is such a fine thing to ride in that I should be glad not to have so many poor wretches crushed under its wheels.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

Opposition to the Usurpations of Rome—Manifesto of the Foreign Official Minister—Work in Parliament—Postage and Passports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, April 2, 1870.

Very little to interest us is doing in the Italian Parliament, but a question was addressed this week to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the position or policy toward the Pope's Council, and the reply was such as to draw the attention of interested observers in all the world. The attitude of Italy, already defined with sufficient distinctness, is confirmed by the new utterances of the Minister, and Italy remains at the head of Catholic nations in opposition to the usurpations of Rome. These are some of the words used by the Minister:

"According to my belief, I am not called upon to justify, touching this matter, the conduct of the Italian Government, or to show that it has been only such as is in conformity with the spirit of our time and the relations of Church and State in modern society; relations which are every day changing by the operation of the principle of liberty of conscience. It is hardly necessary to say that the Kingdom of Italy holds an exceptional position toward the Pontificial Government. When other Governments, even those which still maintain a certain union, by means of concordats, between the civil and ecclesiastical power, have abstained from all action of a nature to hinder, if we had followed a different course our conduct would have been severely judged by liberal Europe. In our day no cause is morally strong that does not know how to practice tolerance and respect liberty. Italy, in putting herself in opposition to the spirit of the age, would commit the same error which so many are now earnestly laboring to get the Pontiff to renounce. But in the same manner in which the Italian Government knew how to affirm once more the principles which it has constantly applied to the relations of civil and religious society, by respecting in the liberty of the Council the liberty of the Church and the conscience, so it had also the right, from the beginning, to declare, as we now once more declare, that it will not tolerate any illegal act of the ecclesiastical authority, and that it is its purpose to avail itself of existing laws to protect the rights of the State, political interests and international relations. Such a course, I repeat, seems to be not only in harmony with the spirit of the age, but with the social and political condition of our society. The long struggle which Italy has had with Rome to establish her liberties and her place among independent nations, has accustomed the country, not only among the cultivated classes, but among the masses of the people, to separate the two powers, and distinguish between civil and political interests and those of faith and conscience. More than among others, Italian Catholics know how to make this distinction, and I am convinced that were it the purpose to establish, I do not know what irreconcilable antagonism between Catholic doctrines and the principles upon which our liberties and national existence are founded, the Catholic conscience of Italians themselves would make such a dilemma impossible. The acts, then, of the ecclesiastical power, so far as they refer to laws and civil institutions, and to interests with which our national life is bound up, if leaving a field purely religious, they are inspired by political aims, they will not have any moral efficacy sufficient to disturb the public peace. We have a proof of it now in the calm with which the opening of the Council was witnessed, and in the conduct of the Italian Government toward it. Catholics in Italy know that they are fully secure in the exercise of their rights by the principle of religious liberty which is established beyond all contestation. Those also know, who give attention to political subjects, that we have laws to protect our institutions and the public right, and that the Government is decided, when it may be necessary to use these laws, and with the unanimous support of Parliament and the country. * * * As we were not able to regard with indifference a fact so important as the reunion of the Council, it was the duty of the Government to put itself in communication with other Cabinets for the exchange of views and information, and for adopting precautions. We have not failed in our duty in this regard. When the Council was at the point of coming together, the Governments, each on its own account, made declarations, but in the main to the same effect; giving a proof that the manner of judging of the conduct to be pursued with reference to the meeting of the Council and its final decisions was much the same. All enlightened Catholics, whether at Rome or looking toward Rome, with profound anxiety, deplore tendencies, and tremble for their sad effects in the future; seeing the spiritual authority of the Church establishing more and more a solidarity with a political party, withdrawing itself every day further and further from the life and spirit of modern civilization. We have sincerely applauded the conduct of those Italian Bishops, who, placed in a position more difficult than that of the Bishops of any other country now congregated at Rome, have joined the party of the liberal Episcopacy, and have lifted their voices, inspired by a sentiment of evangelical charity and concord, in favor of the society in which they live, and the country of which they are citizens. * * * Whatever may be our personal convictions, we must deplore that the ecclesiastical power preserves a position of antagonism, indisposed to listen to the friendly voices which counsel it to examine with a different spirit the relations of the Church with modern liberty, and the mission which it is able to exercise by harmonizing its doctrines with the laws of the society in which it exists. It is our duty to wait the decisions of the Council in our house, if the expression is a proper one, and if any of its decisions translated into acts are in opposition to our laws, to repress those acts. Thus the State, without exhibiting a spirit of anger or reprisal, but with firmness, will find its legitimate and natural defense in those same laws. Such, gentlemen, is the course we shall pursue. Modern society has on its side the energies of civilization, of freedom and the dignity of the human conscience—the great moral forces of the age in which we live."

STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSITION.

Thus the Marquis VISCONTI-VENOSTA, the Foreign official Minister, in his discourse, which would fill one or two columns of the TIMES, and of which I have tried to give the spirit, defines the position of Italy, and marks out the line of action which the Government is determined to take. It is the same, and quite as decided as that of the other leading Catholic powers. You must have seen the manifesto lately printed of the Minister of Spain upon the same question. If the Cabinets mean what they say Rome is to encounter a solidarity of opposition from the directors of affairs in countries in which the great majority of the Catholic populations of the world are found. Meanwhile in the Council passions are more and more aroused, and the partisans of the infallibility scheme are more than ever determined to impose their measure upon the minority of the assembly without listening to arguments in opposition. All accounts from Rome agree in the statement that one or two of the meetings of the Council last week were scenes of a boisterous excitement amounting to almost an outrage upon the public peace. Cries to order, hisses, stamping of feet, and shaking of fists, we are told by good authority, were some of the demonstrations made. The meetings broke up in haste, and the excitement in St. Peter's was like that in the lobby of a Parliament-house where the fever of partisan contention is at its height. The public are more than ever interested spectators, and wait, but without anxiety or impatience, the results.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

As for the Italian Parliament, the discussion of the financial question is now fairly started. It is the story of Sisyphus, his stone and the mountain. But a project has been proposed which seems to be one of wisdom, and may lead to practical results. It is that of a special Commission, made up of the most competent men of all parties in Parliament, to examine thoroughly the general question of finance and revenue, and strike out some scheme which shall meet the pressing want, with none of the character of a partisan measure, so that it may commend itself to the favor of the largest number of intelligent proprietors.

PASSPORTS.

While American travelers and residents in Italy are rejoicing that they can now send or receive a letter from home for the very low price of eleven cents, they complain that for a passport to take them to Rome, with the Consul's *visa*, they have to pay thirty francs, or about six dollars. The passport is good only for twelve months, and as in most European countries it is not now asked for of Americans, the traveler finds that his certificate of citizenship which has been useless for a year is only demanded at the moment when it must be by law renewed at the additional expense, and this only to get him into Rome. As the restriction was established to meet an exigency of our own, it is thought that the rule might be modified so as to conform to the old system.

ANGELICO.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTEN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 23 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, on the 6th day of June at 3½ o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th day of May, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 7th day of June next at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.
TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 532 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of four directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held in the City of Milwaukee on the 4th day of June, 1870, the polls to be open from noon until 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on 10th May at 2 P. M., and be reopened on 15th June at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
APRIL 29, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., ALBANY, April 25, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.
The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and will continue open for two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 20, 1870.
THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of April instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 2d day of June next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, 1854, presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company.
(Signed,) R. G. RALSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.
Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 95, FLAT,
the accrued interest from Nov. 1 going to the buyer.
The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.
We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.
United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 764, 804, 995, 996, 997, of $1,000 each.
According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870, and the bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of this Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1870, will be paid MONDAY, May 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed FRIDAY, April 1, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Managers of the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association for a duplicate certificate, No. [illegible], of stock—two shares, at [illegible] per share—in the name of John Mowbray, mislaid or lost.
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
ROBERT MOWBRAY, } Executors.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY FOR SALE.
FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Payable at the Union Trust Company, New-York.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW AND CONVENIENT FORM OF INCOME.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. E. Wood, 25 Nassau-st.,

OFFERS FOR SALE
$50,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bond, indorsed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due 1885.
$50,000 MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD, indorsed by GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, 7 per cent., at 90 and interest.
$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BOND, 7 per cent., suitable for Savings Banks, at 95¼ and interest.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER cent. bonds, due in 1888, interest payable 1st April and 1st October at Bank of America, New-York.
Also,
Pennsylvania Railroad Company's six per cent. general mortgage bonds, interest 1st January and 1st July. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia, due on the 1st May, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.
GEORGE F. WORK, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the share-holders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from May 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from May 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1, will draw interest from May 1.
Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

INTEREST FROM MAY 1, WHICH is equal to eight per cent. per annum; DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN H. DAY, Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES GREGG WILSON, deceased, plaintiff, against EMMA J. CHOVEY, (formerly Plumer,) individually and as a widow and administratrix of Francis J. Plumer, deceased, and Francis Chovey, her husband, John Joseph Plumer, and —— Plumer, his wife, Frederick Plumer and Mary Plumer his wife, Maria Krebs, Mary Coppers and Edward Coppers her husband, Henry Plumer, Elizabeth Plumer, Annie Plumer and Eliza Thoene, (formerly Plumer,) mother and general guardian of said Henry Plumer, Elizabeth Plumer and Annie Plumer, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 1, 1870.
CYRUS LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of February, 1870.—Dated March 31, 1870.
CYRUS LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap1-law8wSa*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FREDERICK WILLIAM KOCH, plaintiff, against COLL TAYLOR, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the said City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, with interest from the 12th day of February, 1870, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 8, 1870.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1870.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
ap2-law-6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PAUL N. SPOFFORD, Clinton Hunter, Joseph L. Spofford and Gardiner S. Spofford, as survivors of Paul Spofford, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER SESSUMS and J. C. Massie, composing the firm of A. Sessums & Co., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 Wall-street, in New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the 5th day of March, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 23, 1870.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated April 14, 1870.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ap16-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JANE ZEDIFF, plaintiff, against JOHN W. ZEDIFF, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 4 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1870.
EDWARD ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of March, 1870. EDWARD ENSIGN,
mh26-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A WHIP, ON THE MORNING OF April 29, near the Central Park, main entrance; the owner can have it by proving property and paying for advertisement. Call at No. 15 East 31st-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 104 and 106 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible] up to [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. [illegible] West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

DIVIDENDS.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.
THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Cents per Share on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company standing in stockholders' names at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April, and payable on and after the 2d day of May next. By order. THEO. R. WETMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON registered bonds, due May 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
Holders of twenty or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.
The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed April 28, and reopen May 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after May 1, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer books for bonds registered, coupons detached, will be closed April 29 and reopened May 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of I. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 58 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, and of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870.
THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st day of May next on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, and the interest due on the 1st and the 6th days of May next on the Albany City Bonds issued to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid at this office. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF STERLING Bonds and Interest Bond of this Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid to English holders at office of C. M. LAMPSON & CO., No. 64 Queens, London; to holders in the Northern States at office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and to holders in the Southern States at the office of the Company, in Mobile. A. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary and Treasurer Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d May next at the office of the Company.
Transfer books will close 20th inst. until 2d May.
WM. WHITE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of May next.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2d. By order
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, in gold coin, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 18, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold upon presentation on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of Government tax. L. M. LAWSON, President.

DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, DENVER, COLORADO, April 15, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPON DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
D. H. MOFFATT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage seven per cent. Bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railway Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank.
J. H. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 30th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1870.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 2d day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 95 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office, free from Government tax. JAMES R. GOULD, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, April 23, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. C. T. POLLARD, Cashier.

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS COMPANY 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st May (Sunday) on the 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be cashed at the Union Trust Company, New-York, on and after 2d May, 1870.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage eight per cent. bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid at the office of SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st., New-York.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of A. B. BAYLIS & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging, and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, (a distance of about 230 miles,) including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above—the iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minn., or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms, which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished, on application, by mail or otherwise, to Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 Broadway, as above. J. GREGORY SMITH,
President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1870.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE CUISINIERE ET UNE BONNE d'enfant desire se placer dans une famille Americaine. S'addresser 128 6me-av., entre 12me et 11me rue.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-EDUCATED German lady, respectably connected, as housekeeper, or to take charge of children, or as lady's companion; no objection to go in the country, or to travel; best of references. Apply at No. 17 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, or at the bookstore, No. 471 Broadway, New-York, or by letter to M. S., Box No. 2,309 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in magnificent style; French fluting and all kinds of fineries, or chamber-work and do the fine washing; good City reference. Call or address M. J. T., No. 340 9th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the paper-store.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for an English girl to go with a family to England as maid or nurse; passage sufficient compensation; she would travel on the Continent if desired at $12 per month. Apply for one week at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of one child and sew; refers to present employers. Apply at No. 634 Lexington-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class infant's nurse; can bring up by hand or bottle; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at 228 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; understands all kinds baking and desserts; would assist with washing; no objections to the country; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 182 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; cuts, fits and operates on machines, dressmaker, &c.; will nurse or do chamber-work; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable woman, a first-class laundress; can do French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; will do chamber-work; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av. (new No. 335.)

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, work by the day, week or month; can operate on Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machine. Call at No. 107 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; works on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibb's sewing-machines. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 East 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; understands her business; is an excellent baker; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 406 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or waitress and chamber-maid; reference from her employer. Call at No. 242 Lexington-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR nurse and seamstress; nine years' reference from her present employer. Call at No. 242 Lexington-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid in a private family; can give the best City references. Inquire at private stable, No. 15 East 39th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as wet nurse, with abundance of milk. Can be seen for three days at No. 512 East 13th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse; her baby twelve days old; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; references given. Apply at No. 208 Lexington-av., near 33d-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 198 1st-av., near 12th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS pastry cook to go to Saratoga or Newport. Call at No. 406 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook; good City reference. Call at No. 322 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply Friday at No. 377 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid; good City reference. Call or address No. 225 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A place as good cook in a private family. Inquire for one day at her last place No. 16 East 35th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man (a Protestant) who understands the proper care of horses, harness and carriages; long experience in the City, and has excellent City references; is useful and obliging; has no objection to the country. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 28 Lexington-av., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, plain gardener and as useful man, by a very industrious, trusty and reliable young man; is a good hostler; can milk, work in the garden, or on a farm; testimonials of the highest order; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable, temperate, industrious, reliable, Protestant married man; understands his business thoroughly, and otherwise useful; excellent City references given. Address B. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY WAITER'S situation by one (colored) that understands his business in all its branches; regular dining-room work wanted; good City reference, personal and written. Address by letter, WAITER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience in the City and country; has the best of reference as to capability, sobriety, &c. Call on, or address COACHMAN, No. 4 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, private, by a young man, colored, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of references; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, 59 Irving-place, Club stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families; can give the best of references. Call at or address private residence No. 345 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country. Address S. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; has first-class City references. Address M. C., No. 3 East 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, as his present employer is going to Europe; can give satisfactory reference. Address P. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man and wife, Protestants; man as first-class coachman; wife as seamstress, waitress or chamber-maid; eight years reference of this City; would go to the country. Address M. D., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE, respectable young man as waiter and butler, and to be generally useful; thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest testimonials. Apply or direct WAITER, No. 303 7th-av., in store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; perfectly understands it in every respect; can milk, and is willing to help in a garden; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TEN FIRST-class farm hands and experienced gardeners, English, Scotch, French, German, Swedish and American. Call at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can come highly recommended. Apply at No. 2 East 43d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WITH GOOD references, to go to the country with a family returning to town in the Autumn; also a waitress who will assist in the chamber-work. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 18th-st., from 11 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY ABOUT GOING to their residence in the country, three capable and experienced Protestant servants, cook, laundress and waitress. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 22 West 27th-st.

WANTED — COOK, LAUNDRESS AND waitress for private family, short distance in the country; also, Protestant cook for another lady, both ladies to be at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335, Saturday.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS American, Scotch, Swedish or German girls, for private families in New-Haven. American Employment Exchange, No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work in a private family; wages $12 per month. Apply with City references at No. 126 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKING-HOUSE; he must live with his parents, and be able to produce unquestionable references. Address with references Post-office Box No. 139.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress to go to Morrisania; one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 13 Chambers-street, second story.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY competent to superintend the packing and shipping of goods in a large retail store. Address SHIPPER, station A.

COOK—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with best of City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 41 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WILLING to assist with washing and ironing of a small family. Apply at No. 1[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednes., April 27 | Malta, Saturday, May 7
Palmyra, Thurs., April 28 | Java, Wednesday, May 11
Nemesis, Saturday, April 30 | Siberia, Thursday, May 12
China, Wednesday, May 4 | Calabria, Saturday, May 14
Tripoli, Thursday, May 5 | Scotia, Wednesday, May 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.............................$145, gold.
Return tickets...$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets...$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 30, at 7½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7 o'clock at the latest.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
CAMBRIA........April 30 | COLUMBIA.......May 21
ANGLIA........May 7 | EUROPA.......May 28
AUSTRALIA........May 14 | INDIA.......June 4
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....May 4, at [illegible]
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Captain PRICE........May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN........June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..June 8, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 30, at 6:30 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE
For Puerta Plata, Samana, Santo Domingo City.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. ——, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 42 North River.)
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On WEDNESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 27 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. [illegible] West-st.
Mobile Agents A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official papers of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE
Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 22d......8½ A. M.	Friday, 22d......12½ P. M.
Saturday, 23d......2 P. M.	Monday, 25th......12 M.
Tuesday, 26th......2 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th...2 P. M.
Thursday, 28th......2 P. M.	Friday, 29th......7 A. M.
Friday, 29th......2½ P. M.	Saturday, 30th......7½ A. M.
Saturday, 30th......3½ P. M.	

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—SIDE-WHEEL and screw steamers of various dimensions, for coast and river service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHONSO D. HODGMAN and CHARLES A. HODGMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alphonso D. Hodgman and Charles A. Hodgman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD H. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st April, 1870.
an30-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.